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OFFICIAL DISCOVERS JOKER IN MINERAL LANDS LEASING BILL

Prosecuting Attorney in Ouster Proceedings in California Oil Territory Cases Points Out Defect in Legislative Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—What is described as the "joker" in the mineral lands leasing bill that barely failed of passage in the last session of the United States Congress and that, it is said, will come up again at the special session about to convene, has been pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Frank Hall, prosecuting attorney for the United States Department of Justice in the California oil land cases, in which the government is bringing ouster proceedings against certain claimants alleged to be in illegal possession of the lands.

The paragraph of the bill that Mr. Hall regards as the "joker" in the proposition apparently does away with the caveat emptor feature which declares that the buyer must beware of what he buys, and, it is charged, opens the way for the validation of fraudulent claims. If anyone has an unlawful claim, for example, all he would have to do to turn it into a perfectly good one—if this phase of the bill were to be in law—would be to sell it to some one who did not know of its fraudulence.

"Joker" in the Measure

The paragraph in question reads as follows: "No fraudulent claimant shall be entitled to any lease provided for in this section, but the successor in interest of such claimant without notice of the fraud at the time such interest was acquired shall not be chargeable therewith."

"This paragraph were to become law," said Mr. Hall, "claims to 25 quarter sections, or 4000 acres, in the two naval reserves, that were secured by means of dummy-locators, would be made legitimate, and this would be the first instance of Congressional validation of fraudulent claims."

To understand, however, just what the import of this so-called mineral lands leasing bill, with its alleged "joker," is, a brief survey of the oil land situation in California is necessary. Such a summary, together with his opinion as to some phases of the proposition, is given by Mr. Hall, as follows:

"When President Taft withdrew from entry large areas of oil land in California and other states on Sept. 27, 1909," said Mr. Hall, "certain individuals and corporations were prospecting for oil on these lands. Some of these were actually looking for oil and spending money in various kinds of development work, and others were simply on the ground with a claim, perhaps spending a little money now and then to keep up the appearance of development, but waiting for some one else actually to strike oil so that they might reap the benefit of avoiding the necessity of costly pioneer work."

Advised to Stay on Land

"Now many of these individuals and corporations were advised by counsel to stay on the land on the ground that the withdrawal order was void, and this advice was quite freely accepted, for the reason that President Taft himself had expressed doubt as to his power to withdraw the lands from entry.

The Supreme Court, however, decided that the withdrawal order was constitutional, and the government was obliged to bring proceedings against all who were in unlawful possession of the lands.

"There was, however, a great hue and cry set up by the people who had gone on to these lands, by both those who were honestly prospecting for oil and those who were waiting for the other fellow to spend the money and find the oil, the burden of the outcry being that the oil business at best is a hazardous venture requiring large capital and offering uncertain returns, and that for the United States Government to put them off the land after they had spent so much money in endeavoring to develop the oil business of the country would be an act of cruel ingratitude if not one of wanton aggression and virtual confiscation.

"According to the old mineral land law that was in effect at that time no one who had not discovered oil had any claim whatever to the land, no matter how much time or money he had spent in prospecting. The government did of course protect those who were carrying on development work against infringement by other prospectors, but no one had any claim whatever to the land until he had discovered the mineral—in this case, oil.

Pickett Act Passed by Congress

"Notwithstanding the fact, therefore, that these people who had defied the President's withdrawal order in going on or staying on the land, had no legal defense whatever in resisting ejection and confiscation of the oil they had produced, the clamor set up in their behalf had sufficient effect on Congress to cause that body to pass the so-called Pickett Act in 1910, embodying what the oil men claimed to be necessary for what they called their 'relief.' This law declared that all who were diligently prosecuting work for the discovery of oil in the withdrawn land at the time of the

ADVANCE NEWS OF PRESIDENT'S MOVE

Wets Said to Have Received Hint of Mr. Wilson's Action on Wine and Beer—Possible Political Effect Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's recommendation in behalf of beer and wine will rest upon him as a piece of political wisdom, according to the opinion of prominent drys in this city. At the same time they point out how the wets have exposed the inside of the maneuver by which the drys aver, the President was pre-arranged to make his declaration.

The drys assert that the least that the wets could have done in return for what the President was doing for them, was to keep silent. Instead, they declare, the brewers could not hold themselves, and violated Samuel Gompers' confidence respecting the assurance from the President he is said to have brought back from Europe.

The claimants have in the Pickett Act been given the measure of relief they asked for, and I can see no reason for this further attempt to aid them. I do not see how any injustice can be done by the government in refusing to give a lot of people title to a part of the public domain to which they have no legal or equitable claim. Nor do I see how any injustice can be done by the government in refusing so-called "relief" in any form to those who took speculative or extra hazardous chances in prospecting, or in pretending to do so, on territory that the President of the United States had by formal and legal proclamation declared to be reserved from private exploitation.

Compensation a Feature

"And yet about one-half of the voluminous so-called mineral lands leasing bill that was introduced in the last session of Congress had to do not with leasing matters, but with compensating in some form these oil land claimants whether they can prove that they have any legal claim or not. If it shall be proven in the cases now in course of adjudication that they were fulfilling the law in seeking to gain title to the lands, then, of course, they will get title; but if this cannot be proven, I do not see what right they have to ask Congress to give them any kind of 'relief.'

"But if anyone does think that they ought to have some special consideration, it seems to me that the matter ought to be presented to Congress as a special measure and not tied up with the leasing proposition. That would enable the leasing matter to be settled on its merits, without dragging in cases that are being settled in the courts.

"If the bill in question should pass, many of the cases of these claimants, involving large areas of some of the richest oil land in the world, would be dismissed and the President would be authorized to give them 20-year leases, the lessee paying to the United States, as royalty, one-eighth of the net production, or otherwise to settle the claims."

UNITED KINGDOM'S TOTAL WAR COST

Majority Would Vote for It, Says Their Chief Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—If President Wilson was led to ask repeal of wartime prohibition by representations of Labor unrest, as has been asserted, the I. W. W., the most restless Labor element in the country, deserves any such disquiet. On the contrary, if put to a vote, possibly a majority of the I. W. W. members would be for a national prohibition, so their chief executive told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. The general convention of the I. W. W. concluded here last week went on record against liquor in connection with the organization in adopting a resolution that if any officer or employee of the I. W. W. is seen in public in a state of intoxication, upon sufficient proof, those having proper authority shall at once remove him from office, and, upon conviction, he shall not hold office or be in the employ of the organization for a period of two years.

It was indicated at I. W. W. general headquarters that a good many members would not fail to use their stand for prohibition among workingmen against Samuel Gompers and the A. F. of L., because of Mr. Gompers' stand for beer and the vigorous liquor propaganda that trade unions and the trade union press have lent themselves to.

The reason for this attitude toward liquor was explained by Thomas Whitehead, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It was, in brief, that the I. W. W. was devoted to bringing on an industrial revolution in this country, and that it had found a sober member a far stronger member than a tipsy one.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the Prussian Government has proclaimed a state of siege in West Prussia.

FEDERATION REJECTED

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session here voted 136 to 99 against federation with the Northern Presbyterian Church.

VERBATIM REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED

We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements have now been made by which, when the two suits now pending, that of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, and J. V. Dittmore vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, come before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the proceedings will be reported verbatim from day to day in this paper. These reports will be taken from the notes of the official stenographer, and will be printed without comment.

WAR RISK FUNDS BILL IS PASSED

United States House of Representatives Scene of Party Clash Over Responsibility for Delay on the Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Partisan feeling had its first sharp expression in the new House of Representatives yesterday, when the Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Bureau of Pensions was reported by James W. Good, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Good wished to defer passage one day, which, he said, was the custom, but the Democrats succeeded in their plan for immediate consideration. When Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, moved for adjournment, after the accusations of partisanship on both sides had grown heated, the motion was lost by a vote of 77 to 73, the Democrats having more members on the floor at the time. Mr. Mondell then changed his tactics and moved that the bill be placed on passage, declaring he was glad to see the Democrats so willing to expedite Republican legislation.

The bill carries \$45,044,500 to finance the two bureaus until June 30. It was passed without roll call and will be given early consideration by the Senate, as, according to Mr. Good, there are 700,000 allotment checks lying unmailed at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance because there are no funds available in the Treasury to honor them.

These checks are for May and should have gone out the first of this month. About \$3,000,000 of the total is for the Bureau of Pensions for payment to veterans of the Civil War.

Pressure From Soldiers

Although the Senate committee has not been organized, Joseph G. Cannon, Representative from Illinois, said he hoped that "everything else would be dropped" by the upper house until this bill is passed, as otherwise Congress would be deluged with letters of complaint. It was this pressure of opinion from soldiers and their dependents that caused the sparing in the House by the Republicans and the Democrats to saddle the blame for the delay upon the one party or the other. After passage by the Senate the bill must go to Paris for the signature of the President, but it is presumed, the Treasury will pay out the money upon cabled advice from him that he approves the bill.

"If a few Republican senators had not conducted filibuster against appropriation bills in the last session," asserted Joseph W. Byrns, a Democratic Representative from Tennessee, "this deplorable delay in paying allotments to 700,000 families of soldiers would not have occurred."

"I will answer the gentleman from Tennessee," reported Mr. Good from the Republican side, "by charging that if President Wilson had not conducted a one-man filibuster against calling an extra session, we could have met here in April and prevented this situation."

War Risk Salaries

When the item in the bill providing \$2,868,000 for salaries at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was reached, J. Hampton Moore, a Republican of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Good if this could not be reduced, as he "understood clerks were tumbling over themselves at the bureau trying to find something to do."

Mr. Good replied that the emergency was too acute for giving conditions in the bureau adequate examination. Mr. Moore then implied that the recent resignation of Col. Henry D. Lindsley as director of the bureau was chargeable to the President's refusal to call an extra session earlier to give the director needed funds, and this brought further allegation by the Democrats that the Republican filibuster last March was the sole cause of inconstancy to dependents of soldiers.

Joseph W. Fordney, Representative from Michigan, introduced a bill to make existing pension laws applicable to soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses of the present war. The bill would transfer to the Bureau of Pensions the compensation feature of the act creating the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but would leave the insurance and allotment features in the latter bureau.

This bill, it is expected, will develop a lively discussion on the general policy for the future in regard to pensions for those who served in the present war.

Business and Finance

AUTHORITIES TAKE ACTION IN WINNIPEG

Strong Measures Adopted to Check Efforts of Strike Committee—Citizens' Paper Appears, Although Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via Minneapolis, Minnesota)—Winnipeg is no longer living by authority of the strike committee, the authorities having taken adequate measures to enable the citizens to go about their work and business in safety, and the quasi-Bolshevik legends, "Permitted by authority of the strike committee," on the bread and milk delivery wagons and on such theaters as are operating have been ordered taken off.

At a meeting of the City Council, held from 5 to 7 p.m. on Wednesday, it was decided fully to man the pumping stations and to force the water pressure up to normal (since the strike pressure has been only sufficient to supply one-story buildings). A delegation from the railroad running trades appeared before the council threatening strike if the council failed to secure an immediate settlement of the metal trades dispute which was used as an excuse for the attempt of the alien controlled trades and labor council to set up a soviet form of government.

"They are handing it out to us gradually, lest it should prove more than we could bear if they all spoke at once," declared a suffragist.

Senator Hale, who explained his change of position in a telegram to Col. Fred N. Dow, of Portland, Maine, said that he had voted against the resolution in the last session of the Senate because his State defeated woman suffrage in the referendum of 1917. Since then the State Legislature had granted presidential suffrage to the women of Maine, and if they were qualified to vote in a presidential election, he felt that they were certainly qualified to vote in any other.

The Republicans have now lined up more than four-fifths of their number in favor of suffrage.

Only two senators are now in doubt as to their attitude on suffrage, both of them southern Democrats, Nathan B. Dial, of South Carolina, and Pat Harrison, of Mississippi.

While four senators, all of them committed to suffrage, are still away, three of them are expected to return within a few days and a vote will probably be taken as soon as the organization of the Senate is complete and before the treaty is taken up, that is, before the Senate receives the text.

Suffragists Gratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the vote of the House of Representatives in favor of woman suffrage was even better than the National American Woman Suffrage Association had expected was announced by its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who said that she was confident that the bill would pass the Senate with corresponding rapidity.

"We thank our friends in both political parties for their favorable and prompt action," she said.

"It was a splendid majority," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, an official of the national association and acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. "While the militant branch of suffragists have been carrying on a disturbing agitation, the national association, in pursuance of its policies of a half century of activity, has constantly during these last months made substantial suffrage gains. The thorough and determined campaign waged by this organization has added a remarkable number of presidential and primary suffrage states to the list, already long, of suffrage victories. These recent gains have changed the political complexion of the country materially."

"We have long believed that the rank and file of the voters of the United States were converted to woman suffrage, but the politicians still had to be shown the political goods, so to speak. They have seen the political situation and acted accordingly. The federal amendment is assured to the women of this great country."

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given consideration to the repatriation of the German prisoners of war. In reply they wish to state that they cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses should be released. These crimes and penal offenses have been committed on allied soil and have been dealt with by the legally constituted authorities without reference to the fact that the wrongdoer was a German, rather than an allied citizen.

For instance a German prisoner broke at night into the house of a farmer on whose estate he was set to work and murdered the farmer and his wife in cold blood with a billhook. For this double murder the said prisoner was sentenced to death on June 11, 1918, by a regularly constituted court-martial. Under the Berne convention, however, the execution of the sentence is suspended until peace is signed. Justice would certainly not be satisfied if, as consequence of the treaty this murderer were reprieved. For these reasons the allied and associated powers cannot agree to alter the provisions of the draft treaty in respect of prisoners of war who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses.

Question of Alleviation

"In regard to the second question, the German peace delegation makes no specific suggestions as to the alleviation which they would propose for the prisoners of war and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The allied and associated powers are not aware what alleviation it is possible to make, seeing they have scrupulously endeavored to observe both the laws of war and the dictates of humanity in the treatment which they have given to prisoners of war, and that as provided in the last section of Article 218 it is essential that prisoners of war and interned civilians should remain subject to discipline and control pending their repatriation in the interests of all concerned. The German peace delegation may rest assured that it is the intention of the allied and associated governments to treat their prisoners of war during the period between the signing of peace and repatriation with full consideration of their feelings and needs.

The restitution of personal property to prisoners of war constitutes a legal right which the allied and associated powers have every intention of respecting. As regards information about the missing, the allied and associated powers have always endeavored to supply the German Government with all information in their possession on this subject, and they will certainly continue to do so after peace is signed. Concerning the care of graves, they would point out that Articles 225 and 226 would appear to assure the German people that the graves of their fellow-citizens shall be both respected and properly maintained, and that so far as is practicable under clause No. 225, the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

Request for Complete Reciprocity

"In regard to the German request for complete reciprocity the representatives of the allied and associated powers have to state that they felt it necessary to include Article 222 in view of the treatment which their own nationals have received while interned in Germany during the war. As there was no parallel between the treatment which was accorded to prisoners of war by the German Government on the one side and the allied and associated powers on the other, no claim for reciprocity in this respect can arise.

"In regard to the third question, the representatives of the allied and associated powers are ready to do everything possible to repatriate German prisoners of war and interned civilians properly fed and in good condition after the conclusion of the peace. They regret, however, that the pressing demands on them from territories recently liberated from the German yoke as well as from their own nationals will probably make it impossible for them to supply the prisoners of war with the clothing, etc., for which the German delegation asks.

"Finally, in regard to the appointment of a commission to deal with the repatriation of prisoners of war, the representatives of the allied and associated powers will be glad to set up such commissions immediately upon the signature of the peace. They regret, however, that they do not see their way to appoint them until they are notified of the intention of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire to sign peace.

"Avail, etc., etc.

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

An official communiqué received here from Rome states that at a Cabinet meeting under Mr. Orlando's presidency an agreement was reached between the ministers, and the results achieved were perfectly satisfactory. The Cabinet appointed fresh delegates to Paris.

Delegation Members Resign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy. (Tuesday) — The Agenzia Volta states that Antonio Salandra and Salvatore Raggi have resigned from the Italian peace delegation, as work at the Peace Conference is confined to meetings between the heads of governments and foreign ministers, and consequently other members of the delegations are superseded.

Contents of German Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — A Berlin wireless message, dated Wednesday, states that nothing certain is known regarding the actual contents of the German proposals, and that everything so far written on the subject rests on mere assumption, as the German Government's resolutions are still being kept secret.

It is ascertained, however, that

should the Allies reply to the German proposals with a demand for acceptance or rejection of the peace treaty without any important alterations of the Versailles draft, then the German decision can only assume a declinatory tone. On this point unanimity exists both with the German delegation and the German Government.

Question of Intervention by Pope

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday) — German papers state that on receipt of the request from the Archbishop of Breslau to intervene in favor of modification of the peace terms offered to Germany, the Pope replied that he had already taken steps in that direction.

Protest Against the Peace Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — A Moscow wireless message to Berlin reports that the Ukrainian Central Committee at Kiev has passed a resolution protesting against the severe terms imposed on Germany.

Hungarian Government Recognized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday) — A Vienna message states that a Hungarian delegation has reached Belgrade to offer the Hungarian crown to the Prince Regent and to propose a personal union between Hungary and Jugoslavia. A further message states that the entente has recognized the new Hungarian Democratic Government formed under Count Michael Karolyi at Szegedin, while all Hungarian parties have already repaired.

Internationalization of Rhine

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday) — The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference decided today to reserve its decision on the question of the internationalization of the Rhine, after a speech by Mr. Chaunet, a French delegate.

The Belgian claim for complete economic and military liberty was agreed to unanimously. It was decided to create a permanent commercial institute in Brussels.

ROYAL VISITORS TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That the King and Queen of Belgium will probably visit the United States this fall if President Wilson makes his proposed visit to Brussels, was announced on Wednesday by G. A. Aerts, Belgian Consul in Cincinnati, who added that Maj. Leon Osterreith, Belgian military attaché in Washington, has been instructed by King Albert to make arrangements for the visit.

Mr. Aerts said that the Belgian King plans to make trips to five or six important cities in the United States, including Cincinnati, which first protested against the deportation of Belgians by the Germans. He added that the King chose the Cincinnati troops from the United States Army to accompany him when he marched into Brussels after the signing of the peace treaty.

"Amending the treaty in any way simply means the rejection of the present treaty and the proposing of a new treaty.

"There already has been sufficient delay. The war-worn countries of Europe will not tolerate it further.

"The United States already has demanded and received more special consideration in the covenant than any other nation."

Treaty Not Corrected

Persistent efforts have been made by members of Congress to have the full text of the treaty made public.

Efforts are now being made by the War Department to dispose of the surplus canned meats and vegetables purchased for the army. In fact, a part of the meat has been sold, leaving something like 200,000,000 pounds to be disposed of, and 100,000,000 cans of vegetables.

It is not considered probable that much of this food will find its way directly to the ordinary householder, but state and city institutions which have not yet made their contracts may be able to purchase advantageously.

An effort is being made, especially in New York City, to find some way of getting at least a part of this canned food for the poor.

AMERICAN MINISTER HONORED IN ATHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

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PLAN FOR HOME FOR THE FORMER KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday) — The Esthonian Agency announces that the Esthonian advance toward Petrograd is continuing rapidly. Yamburg on the Revu-Petrograd Railway was taken on Saturday and a further advance with the capture of many machine guns and prisoners followed on Sunday, while to the north villages on the coast 50 miles from Petrograd have been captured.

DROP IN PRICES OF GERMAN SECURITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — A German wireless message states that on the reopening of the Berlin Bourse, a great drop in prices set in, amounting in certain cases to as much as 40 per cent, but that some securities showed a recovery during the week.

German state loans and shipping shares were particularly affected. The Dresdener Bank and the Deutsche Bank, respectively, have announced reductions of 1½ and 2 per cent in their dividends. In the case of both the institutions an appreciable increase of creditors is noticeable.

It is ascertained, however, that

HEARINGS MAY BE HELD ON TREATY

Course Urged to Senator Lodge, Who Will Be Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee — Delay Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who will be chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has been urged to conduct open hearings to inquire into all details leading up to the signing of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations, and to obtain the opinion of experts in international law and relations as to its validity. Senator Lodge has not yet announced whether he will follow this course.

The fear has been expressed by supporters of the peace treaty that its Republican opponents may resort to tactics of delay that will result in keeping the treaty in committee until the eve of the presidential election next year, in the hope of being able to make campaign use of it then.

The Republican Committee on Committees yesterday appointed George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Harry S. New, United States Senator from Indiana, both opponents of the League, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and tentatively agreed upon Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, another opponent, and William S. Kenyon, of Ohio, who believes it should be materially amended. The committee will not organize.

Senator Pittman's Statement

Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada, on Thursday made the following statement regarding the peace treaty:

"An amendment of the treaty by the United States Senate with regard to the covenant of the League of Nations would be in effect a rejection of the treaty.

"If any amendment is adopted by the Senate, then the whole procedure of the negotiation of the treaty again must be entered into, such as the appointing and assembling of the Peace Conference and the presentation by the President of the proposed amended treaty.

"The treaty itself provides that when ratified by Germany and three of the allied powers it shall go into effect and be binding upon the signatory nations. When it has thus been ratified, it will be too late to call another peace conference. The United States then will be in a position where it will have to accept political, economic, and commercial isolation, or petition to become member of the existing League of Nations. In the latter case we would lose our present powerful position as a charter member of the council which has a dominating influence on all of the acts of the league.

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ESTHONIAN ADVANCE CONTINUING RAPIDLY

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COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday) — The German National People's Party has presented to the National Assembly at Weimar an appeal signed by many thousands of the party's members that the government provide a home in Germany for the former Emperor William.

The party has telegraphed Frederick Ebert, asking his support for the plan.

PLAN FOR HOME FOR THE FORMER KAISER

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cently voted. The ground purchased lies facing the capitol building and will be used as an approach for that building. The last session of the Legislature appropriated \$9,000,000 for the building of new wings to the capitol building, provided that the city of Boise would furnish this ground for beautifying the surroundings. It is expected that a municipal building will be erected on a portion of the ground recently procured.

MERCHANT MARINE FUTURE DEBATED

Representatives of America's Shipping, Industrial and Financial Interests Begin Conference in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, has written to John Moon, Representative from Tennessee and chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the last Congress, stating that in his opinion, resolution No. 2 introduced in the House proposing the termination of government supervision, control and operation of the telephone and telegraph system would be very unwise unless legislation is passed to safeguard the various interests.

Mr. Burleson asserts that vexatious problems will not be satisfactorily solved by a mere return of the properties to their owners and that increased costs, due not to government ownership, but to the war, will continue for some time. He says:

"Manifestly the former rates are inadequate to produce the necessary revenue to meet existing requirements to maintain and operate these properties. New materials must be purchased at market prices and skilled labor employed at prevailing wages.

Coordination of Systems

"The members of the Wire Control Board are unanimously of the opinion that in order to provide the most efficient wire service the various systems should be coordinated as to operation. This does not require monopoly of ownership, but is necessary so that there can be a consistent and harmonious regulatory policy.

"It is believed that this desirable end can be reached by amending the law so as to provide that, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, any telegraph or telephone company doing an interstate business, may purchase the property of any telegraph or telephone company or any part thereof or consolidate with any other telegraph or telephone company, or pool its traffic and facilities with other telegraph or telephone company.

"In the matter of electrical communications, the intra-state and interstate activities are so inter-dependent that what affects one affects the other, and the character of this traffic has so changed through development that the interstate features have become the dominant and controlling factors. Hence it is believed that the law should be so amended as to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates for telegraph and telephone companies subject to the provision of the act.

Efficient Personnel

"In order to provide satisfactory wire service, the most efficient personnel must be secured. In order to secure and retain the services of such employees, there must be assured proper working conditions, advancement of wages on the basis of demonstrated efficiency or capability, and these conditions can only be brought about by the adoption of a sound policy for safe conduct should be secured for the three Irish leaders to come to Paris. Colonel House was willing to comply with their request for safe conduct for the Irish leaders. The request for safe conduct had been made, he said, but no reply that the request would be complied with. Colonel House said the request was unofficial, except as the delegates stated, that the President had referred them to him.



Through the window
Through the window,
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Admiral Kolchak

News comes slowly out of Russia, but what there is of it seems to show that the next Russian name prominent in the thought of the world will be that of Admiral Alexander Vassilievitch Kolchak, head of the Omsk government. Admiral Kolchak, after the abdication of the Tsar, supported the provisional government of Prince Lvoff, and was nearly lost when that government was overthrown by the revolution. Kolchak was then at Sebastopol, where the sailors of the Russian fleet mutinied in response to the eloquence and promises of Kerensky, and the admiral was arrested on his own flagship. Refusing to surrender his sword, he threw it into the sea, and indignantly withdrew to his cabin. A guard was posted outside the door, and the fate of the imprisoned officer became a serious question. The sailor soviet hesitated, but was finally persuaded by the Bolshevik leaders that Kolchak should be executed. The decision was reversed by the personal appeal of Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon of the United States Navy, who was in Russia as one of the members of the Elthu Root embassy, and arrived at Sebastopol just in time to prevent the execution. Kolchak was permitted to return with the American officer to Petrograd, and shortly afterward became the head of the anti-Bolshevik movement when another provisional government was set up at Omsk.

More Sheep

East and West have at least one desire in common at the present moment and that is for more sheep. Thus the Japanese Government have recently taken up the matter with vigor, and regulations issued in Tokyo provide that farmers or others, in groups of not less than five in separate communities, who buy sheep to raise for their wool, may receive government assistance, and the importation of sheep is also to be encouraged with bounties. The Japanese Government is also managing model farm and supplying sheep to individual farmers. Like other countries, Japan has been taught by war conditions the wisdom of having at home a sufficient supply of raw materials, and if the present campaign succeeds, the average small farmer will soon be able to capture a quotation from a famous poet and sing:

The snowy lambs are springing
In clover green and soft
as he watches his little government-assisted flock.

More Restitution

Frenchmen are evidently determined that the righting of the wrongs of 1871 shall be full and complete. A recent dispatch from Paris tells of how Henri Galli and "over 200 deputies" have put their names to the following motion: "The Chamber counts upon the government to demand at the Peace Conference the restitution to France of the flags delivered up to Germany by the capitulation of Metz." No fewer than 41 flags of the army of Metz, declares one authority, have been, for 48 years, hanging as trophies in the garrison church at Potsdam. Not one of these flags was captured on the battlefield. They were treacherously surrendered by Maréchal Bazaine. No doubt the 200 deputies and many other Frenchmen recall Gambetta's grim threat of many years ago, "The army will recover the flags so odiously abandoned."

Greek Enterprise

One of the great needs "in the circle of the Aegean" as indeed everywhere else at present, is for manufactured goods. And so Athens is to organize an exhibition of such things, on a large scale. The Greek Government has placed at its disposal the famous "Zappeion" building, close to the Royal Palace, whilst adjoining land is to be used for the purpose of an extension in which to place the larger exhibits. Greece is certainly rising, with a will, to meet her new and enlarged responsibilities in the Near East. This is but another case in point.

The Shanty-Man

As the interlocking switch system extends its control of the railway tracks in the United States, the switch-tender, domiciled in his little shanty beside the right of way, disappears. The shanties came into being with the first railroad, and from the beginning the shanty-men made them hospitable places for other railway workers to drop in for a short visit. They were dry when the weather was rainy, and their small stoves radiated an inviting warmth in winter; the blizzard might blow its hard-

est outside, but here was heat and comfort, and a host, when he was not out looking after his switches, who had heard the gossip up and down the line, and was a good teller of old tales and listener to new ones. Usually he had come to his shanty after active service as a trainman. The traveling public will hardly know the difference, but to the smaller world that works and lives on the railroad the passing of the shanty marks the end of an era, and the shanty-man's stove will be sadly missed.

The Iddy Umpies and Others

Although the German is only too willing to do anything for the entertainment of the British troops in Cologne, the army of occupation has not been content to leave it in his hands. As soon as the British Tommy had got settled, he demanded something more native to his ways of amusing himself than those provided by the German cabaret or the German cinema. He bestirred himself, therefore, and others bestirred themselves for him, and, today, there are three picture houses in the city, accommodating over 3000, an opera house, well supplied with first class companies, and two other theaters where the inimitable soldier companies delight their fellows. And such names as they have—the Tabs, the Crumps, the Pedlars, the Irresponsibles, the Chequers and the Iddy Umpies—all drawing packed houses, such as would bring tears of gratitude to the eyes of the most phlegmatic of managers.

Only Four

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the news came from Berne that two special trains were speeding southward from Vienna conveying "all the archdukes remaining in Austria, their suites and their baggage," en route for Switzerland. Now Switzerland is noted for her hospitality toward "the king in exile," but, on this occasion, it appears, her hospitable heart failed her at the last moment. The Journal de Genève, at any rate, announces that only four archdukes have been permitted by the federal government to come to Switzerland. All, moreover, have been required to give an undertaking "to abstain from politics and propaganda." The fact of the matter is that the exile business is becoming too large to remain any longer unregulated.

A Bad Case

Quite devoid of public spirit a gas well at Pelican Rapids, on the Athabasca River in Canada, is wasting about \$400 worth of gas a day, throwing it carelessly into the air at the rate of nearly 4,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours. For a period of 30 years, it has defied all efforts to bottle up its riches for future use. Now, however, the government has taken it in hand. Mr. H. L. Williams of Edmonton has been sent under instructions of the Department of the Interior to bring it under control. The result is still awaited.

A REFORMER OF NOTTINGHAM

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

There are all sorts of ways of making friends and the writer has just been enjoying a new one. It all came about through reading some yellow old letters and a sheaf of private papers which were jumbled up with them. There were letters of all kinds, letters in a bold scrawly hand, letters crisscrossed and difficult to read, political letters, business letters, but best of all were the letters in a firm pointed hand, signed Thomas Bailey. And Thomas Bailey is my new friend. Nottingham knew him well in the days of William IV and Victoria—he happens too to be the father of Philip James Bailey the poet, but that is a side issue, for Thomas is worth knowing on his own account.

It was his cheery disregard of conventions that delighted me first. When his daughter's wedding day came, he refused to follow the time-honored custom of providing the bunting with the means of liquid celebration, and instead give one shilling apiece to 100 needy widows?

Poet and Politician

My friend was a merchant but the real interests of his life were poetry and politics. We found one volume of his own poetry stowed away with his papers and read it eagerly, but alas! not even a new-found friendship could gloss over the verdict of mediocrity. Far more interesting were a number of unpublished poems to his own children, written in an exercise book, for they made up in love what they lacked in style. However, he is better known for the "Annals of Nottinghamshire" which he compiled with such care and enthusiasm, but even that was only a spare-time occupation, for Mr. Bailey was before all else a reformer.

It is true he was only a yeoman in the ranks, but what ranks they were and what leaders they looked up to! At a time when the whole industrial life of England was turned topsy-turvy by the too sudden advent of machinery, and when the conditions in the factories were unbearable, then Cobden, Bright, Wilberforce, Peel, and a hundred others stepped forward to bring order out of the chaos.

Thomas Bailey was an ardent champion of the working classes. He wrote to his son Philip: "I know them well and understand them well—no man better—I talk with them and talk with them, and argue and discuss these subjects with them every day of my life." More than this, he wrote letters to the papers, lectured, published pamphlets, and drew up petitions to Parliament all to vindicate the rights of labor. He even made a formal protest to the Lord Chancellor against the long-continued absence of the clerical incumbent of Basford, the village where he lived. He told Philip with naive delight, in one letter, that his latest pamphlet had sold right out, and could not be had from the pub-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, did you win your ball game, dear?"
"You wouldn't understand, mother, if I told you"

lisher, not even at a shilling apiece, and was deeply grieved when a very special effort, an "Encomium on Wilberforce," missed fire completely.

Determined Pamphleteer

Even if his letters and pamphlets and fiery petitions to Parliament hadn't endeared Mr. Bailey to me, I could never have resisted the charm of his election address; for, in the election of 1830 when the whole country was imperatively calling for the reform of the House of Commons, Mr. Bailey stood as candidate for Nottingham. The pity of it is that only half of that address has been kept. It must have appeared on every hoarding in the town of lace; it must have been read and reread, commended and condemned and perhaps even pelted with mud by small but virulent opponents, but we can only read half. Needless to say Thomas Bailey stood for reforms of all kinds; for the liberty of the press and for the extinction of the remnants of slavery in the British Colonies, and he ends with a scornful denunciation of the political corruption of the times which is worth quoting.

"To accomplish the object so near my heart I ask but that the suffrage of honorable and independent-minded electors—of honest and unbought voters, and of these I entertain no doubt that there are a sufficient number among the electors of Nottingham to place me in the situation to which I aspire. For the rest they have my pity. I will not insult even the man who is hawking about his birthright in his hand by reproaches; but I will not buy a single one of the tribe, did I possess the wealth of the Indies."

It is an unfortunate comment on the electors of Nottingham that so honest a candidate was not elected.

Undeterred by all rebuffs, Mr. Bailey continued his good work, and letters from all sorts and conditions of people bear witness to its value. Of all these the most thrilling is from an anonymous Chartist. It was written on a large sheet of paper and folded so that the address could be written on the outer sheet—there were no envelopes in those days—but instead of the usual wax it was sealed with a blue stamp bearing the words, "Liberty and Intemperance cannot exist together."

A Chartist's Appreciation

My friend was a merchant but the real interests of his life were poetry and politics. We found one volume of his own poetry stowed away with his papers and read it eagerly, but alas! not even a new-found friendship could gloss over the verdict of mediocrity. Far more interesting were a number of unpublished poems to his own children, written in an exercise book, for they made up in love what they lacked in style. However, he is better known for the "Annals of Nottinghamshire" which he compiled with such care and enthusiasm, but even that was only a spare-time occupation, for Mr. Bailey was before all else a reformer.

Most respectfully yours

"But an uncompromising Chartist."

Mr. Bailey was a wise and delightful

father and he and Philip were the greatest of friends. He was never one piece of advice which deserves to be obeyed by every one. "Learn while you disagree not to quarrel about politics. Your declaration was rash and inguarded, such language may silence an opponent, or offend him, but it cannot convince—we cannot always accomplish so much in an argument as that our opponent shall unconditionally yield his cause up to us—we have gained a great point, if, without offending him, we have placed him in a situation where he cannot deliberately give judgment against us."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 741)

Woman Suffrage in the South

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Now that the old arguments against woman suffrage are so fast melting away in the light of actual experience, it is well for us to examine the excuses used to make a final appeal to prejudice in certain sections of the country. These are the objections which are being made to women voters on the same terms as to men, since the suffrage amendment merely provided that no discrimination be made on account of sex.

A further dodge that is being made by politicians is the announcement that they favor suffrage when a majority of women want it. This unfairly places woman suffrage on a different basis from man suffrage, since no man is asked whether he desires suffrage, and none is disfranchised because he does not exercise his right. The man who takes this attitude leaves a convenient political loophole for himself, since when suffrage comes he can say he always favored it. Meanwhile, he overlooks the continual injustice done those women (proven a majority wherever attempt at proof has been made) who want suffrage, and many of whom are suffering from its lack.

That the attitude of the majority of those who urge the state rights question is insincere is shown by the fact that 15 of the 19 senators that voted against the suffrage amendment on that ground nevertheless voted to submit prohibition to the states. An adequate answer to this objection was given by the brilliant young Senator Pollock of South Carolina, when he presented to the women his favorable vote, "one-half of all the votes needed," to carry the federal amendment through the Senate. He pointed out that the Constitution expressly grants the right of amendment by three-fourths of the states, the only right granted to the states being that no state shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

Senator Pollock adds: "When a respectable portion of the American people ask that the question of amending the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the states for their approval or disapproval, it is a denial of state rights to refuse to let the states, through their legislatures, act. Surely no one will say that the right of any one state should be greater than the right expressly conferred upon three-fourths of the states, acting jointly through their several legislatures to amend the Constitution."

That the other stumbling-block, the

too firmly entrenched southern politicians who are opposing their good women are aided and abetted by

a desperate northern opposition, scattering broadcast literature cleverly distorting facts to appeal to southern prejudice. It is well for us to realize that the reactionaries of north and south, Republican and Democratic, are thus joining hands against the inevitable sweep of justice. But camouflage can no longer blind southern womanhood to truth.

(Signed)

MARY ELIZABETH PIDGEON.

THE LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Royal Air Force Paris-London mail and passenger service, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in reliable quarters, has been a remarkable success. Though confined to the carrying of urgent official mails and passengers on business in connection with the Peace Conference, it has also served as a medium for obtaining data and experience which will prove of great value in the near future for establishing regular mail and passenger services for civilian purposes.

The Royal Air Force detachment carrying out this work—officially known as No. 2 Communication Flight—is situated a few miles outside Paris. The aircraft used are Handley Pages and DH-4 machines. Each morning a weather report is phoned from England, as well as from the meteor station in France, and as a result of this the orderly pilot phones to the headquarters of the British Peace Commission and states whether flying is feasible and whether it is desirable to dispatch mails or passengers.

Providing the report is favorable the mails and passengers are at once sent out to the aerodrome by car, the machines usually setting off about 9 a. m. If the weather is unfit for flying no time is lost by this arrangement and the mails are dispatched by the morning boat train. The departure of each machine is phonod to London and when the plane arrives at Hendon a King's messenger is waiting to take the mail bag direct to Whitehall. The average time taken for the trip is 2½ hours, while the record is 1h. 50m. This was set up by a pilot who made the two-way journey in 3h. 50m.

Perhaps the most interesting machine on this service is a specially converted DH-4 to carry two passengers as a patent theater, filed an information against the rival management for performing one of Shakespeare's plays without a license, and the prosecution was successful. Accordingly, when George Bothwell Davidge took over the control of the theater, a few years later, he got over the difficulty by producing Shakespeare with alterations. Thus his program included "The Moon of Venice," "The Battle of Bosworth Field," or "The Life and Death of Richard III," and "The Three Castles," or "The Jew of Venice." But, worst of all, there was "Hamlet—Prince of Denmark," which was carefully advertised by the enterprising manager as being "not an alteration or adaptation of Shakespeare's admirable tragedy of the same name." To clinch the fact, a number of characters of whom Shakespeare had never heard were introduced, including Ursula, a lady of the court, and two attendants, by name Julia and Arabella. But those bad old days have gone, and now the audience at the "Old Vic." insists on seeing the play and nothing but the play.

Among the notable people whom flight has carried may be mentioned Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir John Beal, Sir W. Robinson, Colonel Lawrence, and Sirs Norton and White of the American Peace Commission.

A ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

O shaded road beside the sea.
Your hilly, winding way I know:
And why you wander wild and free
So near the eddies' rise and flow,
Where white-winged crafts sail to
and fro.

Your bowered vale with joy is filled,
And undisturbed your peace by strife;
On every hand your fields are tiled
With truthful songs of simple life,
Where hearts of sacrifice are rife.

O sea-kissed road, your sacred charm
Surpasses all that man portrays;
Let here no hand destroy the calm
That streams like music through your ways,
Where dark-eyed poets chant you lays.



IN MOTORDOM

PRIDE IN THE MOTOR WILL NEVER COUNTENANCE OTHER THAN PROPER SMARTNESS IN THE ATTIRE OF THE CHAUFFEUR. EACH MUST REFLECT THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE OTHER—MIRRORS OF GOOD TASTE.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
REACHED FROM MAIN ENTRANCE OR 81 HAWLEY ST.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

VENUS PENCILS
17 Black Diamond and 3 Copying

One of the largest selling quality pencils in the world
American Lead Pencil Co.
265 Fifth Avenue, New York

Peerless Knitting Mills Company
MATTAPAN, MASS.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
Makers Also of "The Rascal" Union Suits

"HAMLET," PAST AND PRESENT

From The Times of London

If the ghosts of some of those who have trod the boards of the "Old Vic." during the past hundred years were to revisit the scenes of their former triumphs (and disappointments) this week, their opinions would be vastly entertained.

For the "Old Vic." during four years of war has kept the flag of Shakespeare flying, and in this week's celebrations there is a more intimate note than is to be found anywhere else, except, of course, at Stratford. Things have changed indeed since the historic occasion when Edmund Kean told the audience at the Waterloo-road playhouse, then the Coburg, what he honestly thought of them. He had been upset by the preference shown for Cobham, a popular favorite with the playgoers of the district, who was playing Iago to his Othello, and by the end of the evening he was in a mood for speech-making.

"I have acted," he said, "in every theater in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; I have acted in all the principal theaters throughout the United States of America, but in my life I never acted to such a set of ignorant, unmitigated brutes as I now see before me." With his cloak wrapped around him he swept off the stage—and it is to the eternal credit of the Waterloo-road that the audience did not tear the building to pieces. Could he see the audiences which this week are positively reveling

DRY LEADER ON REPEAL PROPOSAL

Virgil G. Hinshaw Declares President Wilson Does Not Speak Voice of American People on Subject of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The reply of Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, to President Wilson's advice that the War-Time Prohibition Act be abrogated as to wine and beer is that President Wilson has not spoken and does not now speak the voice of the American people on the subject of prohibition. In a statement given the press the prohibition spokesman said:

"When President Wilson recommended to Congress to repeal the War Prohibition Bill, we must remember that he opposed the war prohibition measure in its very infancy. Two years ago when the House of Representatives passed by an overwhelming majority a War Prohibition Bill to take effect immediately, President Wilson it was who interceded in behalf of the brewers, preventing Congress from carrying out the wishes of the American people as expressed by the vote of the House of Representatives, by the vote of the Senate Agricultural Committee and by 8,000,000 names on petitions sent in by the American people.

"We must remember that we would have had war prohibition in effect nearly two years ago if Congress had been permitted to express itself unimpeded by the President.

"Our President must remember that his views on the liquor problem are not the views of the American people, nor are his views the views of Congress. The American people are as anxious for the benefit of a dry régime during the period of demobilization as they were during the period of the war.

"President Wilson has lived in about the wettest State of the Union for many years. He represents that State in its wet sentiments. He has told dry committees repeatedly, which have waited upon him, 'I come from wet New Jersey. You can't convince any intelligent man there is any harm in beer.'

"President Wilson can be depended upon to take the wet side at all times, under all conditions, whether in war or peace. Under his management of the War Prohibition Bill it was postponed until demobilization and then would be killed before going into effect.

"The President must remember that 89 per cent of the territory of this country is now dry and that 69 per cent of this population dwell under prohibition, and that if Congress expresses the mind of the American people at this time it will use the same precaution to aid the people in dispensing with their \$25,000,000 debt as it did in the husbanding of the resources which represent that debt. Every patriot should see to it that Congress represents the people at this time on the liquor question, and not the ideas even of a great executive, when his ideas are not in harmony with as many as one-third of the people."

Protest From Unitarians

Objections Outlined to Letting Down Bars Against "Light" Drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Resolutions protesting against President Wilson's request to Congress to exempt wine and beer from war-time prohibition, and against attempts by any state legislature to overstep the sovereignty of the federal government, were passed by the Unitarian Temperance Society at its annual meeting in Boston on Wednesday, during the Unitarian Festival.

Text of Resolutions

The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, The United States Congress in November, 1918, enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beer, wine and all malt, vinous and spirituous liquors until the completion of the period of demobilization following the present war; and

"Whereas, This law was designed for the efficiency of our own country in the war, and for the increased production of food for starving nations throughout the world; and

"Whereas, The President of the United States has requested Congress to repeal this law, in so far as it relates to beer and wine; and

"Whereas, The reconstruction period now upon us demands our maximum of efficiency, and there are yet many millions of human beings starving in various parts of the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Unitarian Temperance Society in annual meeting assembled strongly uphold the Congress

of the United States in any action taken for the continuance of this present War-Time Prohibition Law, and urge its sane and strict enforcement; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to members of the national Congress."

"The resolution in regard to state legislatures:

"Whereas, The history of the United States reveals the fact that efforts on the part of states to deny or overstep the sovereignty of the federal government lead to disastrous results, as illustrated by our Civil War; and

"Whereas, The efforts of the liquor interests in many states to define intoxicating beverages at the present time is of such character as to lead to further conflict between separate states and federal authorities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Unitarian Temperance Society in annual meeting assembled strongly protests every effort on the part of state legislatures to define intoxicating beverages, until the federal government has drawn and adopted its definition. Be it further."

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the legislatures of the various states and to the Unitarian ministers throughout the country."

Posters to Be Brought Out

In launching a campaign against beer the society will bring out posters showing:

First—That if you admit 4 per cent beer, you bring back the saloon, the liquor traffic, the brewers in politics; that is, you ruin prohibition. Once you have the saloon, no one can regulate what can be sold.

Second—That beer is a great disease maker and that 16 per cent of the male population of Munich have died of beer drinkers' heart.

Third—That men do get drunk on beer.

An investigation made in London by the British Board of Liquor Control in 1914 showed that 40 per cent of the men were getting drunk on beer and stout. All these and many more facts will be placed on bulletin boards in front of Unitarian churches, and other churches will be called upon to follow suit.

C. E. Society Protest

Objections to Modifying War-Time Prohibition Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Petitions of protest against the modification of the war-time prohibition as proposed by President Wilson will be sent to Congress by the Christian Endeavor organization according to William Shaw, general secretary of the society in Boston and at one time candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in Massachusetts.

"I greatly regret that the President should have urged any such backward step, especially when it is only for such a short period as six months, for course prohibition goes into effect next January," Mr. Shaw told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Commercial interests whose whole object is a greedy desire to make money at no matter what cost to the individual and welfare of the country have been active in striving to continue the liquor business just as long as possible," continued Mr. Shaw.

"Even if they forget that the United States went into this war for an ideal and to help make the world a better place to live in and try to reduce the liquor proposition to one of money they are short visioned in striving to continue such a business, for it is a liability and not an asset. The bankers themselves, who may loan money on it, know that while the rent for the corner saloon may be a little higher the value of all the property in the neighborhood depreciates tremendously. Experience has proved time and again in places where prohibition is put into effect that the value of property appreciates."

Search-Bill Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—The search and seizure bill, similar to the one advocated by the Anti-Saloon League in all state legislatures, was passed by the Illinois Legislature Wednesday by a vote of 80 to 67. The bill to establish a state department to look after the enforcement of prohibition laws was defeated by a vote of 73 to 68. Persons favoring national prohibition voted against this measure.

The so-called "Galler-House Bill," prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor outside the corporate limits in any quantity whatsoever (the present act applies to quantities of five gallons or less), was passed by a vote of 82 to 61. The bill to compensate persons in the liquor business by the country going dry, the bill to define the term "intoxicating liquor" to mean liquor containing more than 3 per cent alcohol, and the bill providing for the comparison of books of petition and registration of voters in local option registrations were all three tabled.

MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Summing-Up of Proceedings of National Association Convention in New York—Much Constructive Work Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That railroads, telephone, and telegraph lines should be returned at once to their owners, and that Congress be urged to enact legislation to provide for the incorporation of these, and other public service companies engaged in interstate commerce or rendering interstate service, under federal laws and subject to a single regulatory body, was recommended by the National Association of Manufacturers at its convention held this week in New York City.

Resolutions were adopted urging employers to take back and make suitable efforts for the advancement of demobilized soldiers and sailors, and calling upon Congress to provide an ample emergency appropriation to be expended under the direction of the War Department in cooperation with local business and industrial and war service associations for replacing or securing employment for these men.

Immigration Policy

The association also passed a resolution urging upon Congress the formation of a just and socially sound immigration policy which would tend to bring into the country those politically and economically desirable and exclude undesirables; another recommending remedial taxation legislation to spread the burden of taxation in due proportion over all classes of citizenship, and another urging repeal or modification of provisions of the navigation laws which have been shown to be disadvantageous to the interest of those who follow the sea.

The substitution of the metric system of weights and measures for present standards was disapproved as untimely. The association favored arbitration of difficulties through voluntary agreement in private employment and the discontinuance of the National War Labor Board, save in a modified form and with legal authority for adjustment of disputes threatening the interruption of public utilities operating interstate transportation or communication.

Budget System

A practical budget system, review of the anti-trust law in the light of economic facts, the continuance in public service of business men of capacity, experience and broad vision as well as of unquestioned patriotism and irreproachable integrity, were also urged. It was recommended that the question of shop representation be handled by individual establishments.

A telegram assuring the hearty cooperation of its members in the elimination of illiteracy in the United States and recognizing the responsibility of employers in assisting and instructing foreign-born employees was sent by the association to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

The importance of the patent system of the country was discussed by Edwin J. Prindle of New York, who said that because of new and labor-saving devices United States manufacturers have been able to meet foreign competition while paying American labor wages enabling it to live on a scale far above the average in other countries. He added that the part played by United States inventions in the war was astonishing, also that the patent system had been misunderstood and looked upon largely as a restrictive rather than a protective feature.

He concluded with a plea that the patent office be made an independent institution which would enable it to secure from Congress consideration of its needs upon their merits and would secure for it the respect of the public, Congress and the courts.

THROUGH RATES ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Through rail and water rates on coal shipped

Ripe

Juicy

Porto Rico

Pineapples 15c

Luscious fruit with the rare fragrance and unique flavor—the refreshing tart-sweetness that makes the pale-gold slices such a delicious bit for the morning appetite and such a satisfying dessert or salad at dinner.

It is in prime condition for canning, too.

The Bureau of Markets under date of May 19, predicts a season probably much shorter than usual with little hope of a lower price.

Whatever you've ordered for dinner you can certainly add

NEW FLORIDA POTATOES

lb. 6c, 1/2 peck, 45c

Of good size, smooth and of fine texture.

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PRESIDENT AND THIRD-TERM TALK

Mr. Wilson Not Expected to Go Against Precedent—No Question of Expediency Said to Shape His Course of Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Interviews credited to James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, are given attention in Washington because of his close relation to President Wilson. The intimation Mr. Lewis is said to have given in a speech at the Iroquois Club in Chicago on Wednesday that President Wilson might be forced to run for a third term to vindicate his policies, was discussed yesterday by members of Congress of both parties.

An eastern Democratic Senator who did not care to be identified publicly at this time, declared he was convinced that President Wilson would not be a candidate for reelection under any circumstances.

"I have never thought Mr. Wilson wanted a third term, and I do not see any factors in the present situation that would lead me to change my opinion," he said.

He said the committee would give early consideration to legislation for the return of the telephone and telegraph systems.

LEGISLATION PLANNED FOR RETURN OF ROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, prospective chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, announced yesterday that the committee would begin consideration of legislation for the return of the railroads to private control as soon as it had been reorganized. Numerous conferences among Republican senators for exchange of views on the railroad question already have been held.

"After a concrete plan has been decided upon by the committee," said Senator Cummins, "we plan to call in representatives of the railroads, shippers, and others to go over the plan with them and get their views of making any changes in it that are deemed advisable."

He said the committee would give early consideration to legislation for the return of the telephone and telegraph systems.

DOCTORS OPPOSE COMPULSORY BILL

PEORIA, Illinois.—The Illinois Medical Society, in convention yesterday, went on record as opposed to the Compulsory Health Insurance Bill, pending before the Legislature, but failed to adopt any resolution. Physicians have started a war against this bill.

Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum, president, in an address to the session, declared that it was one of the most vicious pieces of legislation ever presented.

He urged the members to work against its adoption, and also all other legislation proposed by members of various cults who are endeavoring to see the Democrats attempt it.

One definite impression made by the President's message to this session of Congress upon a number of members was that he is speaking now as a man who has no question of expediency to consider in planning his course.

His recommendation about beer and wine is cited in this connection, for, if he had been looking to the political phase of the issue, they reason, he would not have gone so clearly contrary to the sentiment of Congress and the majority of the people.

No Democratic member of Congress would consider that the President had acted from motives of expediency in championing or opposing any issue, but they are prepared to see him governed less and less by partisan considerations in the remaining months of his term, and those who think he might run again add the proviso that he will do so only if the League of Nations plan is seriously disturbed by the Senate.

But, generally, they see nothing else that might induce him to try to break the no-third-term precedent.

RAILROAD RESTITUTION SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The trial of the suit brought by Harold Norris and other minority stockholders against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, asking that the directors be held liable for the losses of the corporation while under their management and that the court appoint a limited receiver for the purpose of restitution suit, will begin today before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court here.

SCHOOL GARDEN CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Activities of the school garden clubs were described by G. L. Farley, of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, state leader of the boys' and girls' clubs, in a public meeting in Horticultural Hall yesterday under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Farley said that there was a rapidly growing interest in these clubs. Other speakers were G. E. Farrell, secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, recently of the United States Department of Agriculture, and J. K. Farquhar.

chussets Agricultural College, state leader of the boys' and girls' clubs, in a public meeting in Horticultural Hall yesterday under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Farley said that there was a rapidly growing interest in these clubs. Other speakers were G. E. Farrell, secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, recently of the United States Department of Agriculture, and J. K. Farquhar.

COMMISSION PAID ON NEW MEMBERS

I. W. W. Makes Changes in Regulations—Men Holding Credentials Can Initiate Anybody Into the Order Anywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The two-week convention of the Industrial Workers of the World which closed here last week had as its prevailing business making the I. W. W. more efficient in operation. This was the consensus of the opinion of the convention gathered at I. W. W. headquarters on Sunday from members of the general executive board by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Organization was made simpler and more effective in the judgment of these leaders, methods were standardized, financial operations were placed under supervision from the general offices and small points of friction were eliminated. Form of organization was centralized. On the other hand, the power was still further decentralized.

Universal Delegate System

The effect of changes made in the I. W. W. structure, as viewed by officials, is to personalize the organization, minimizing its dependence on any single individual, to cause the machine to run more smoothly, and greatly to increase its organizing facilities.

The step to effect the last change was the adoption of a so-called "universal delegate" system which makes every duly credentialized member of the I. W. W. an organizer. The Industrial Workers of the World will have no paid walking delegates or official organizers; nor, as heretofore, will a member be able to induct a convert to the class war only into the industrial union of which he himself is a member. Hereafter each member whose application to carry organizing credentials is approved can initiate anybody anywhere whom he wins over to the I. W. W. and equip him on the spot with membership.

A commission of 50 cents per new member is given. As the general executive board estimated that there were 5000 I. W. W. qualified today to confer membership, they figured this meant many voluntary organizers at work wherever they moved, not simply to make converts to the class war doctrine, but to sign up I. W. W.

Constitution Simplified

A universal bookkeeping system was adopted, also universal initiation fees and dues. Rules were simplified and standardized. An auditing committee to go over books and report to the membership was authorized and is now at work at general headquarters. The constitution was simplified by the elimination of repetitions and redundant by-laws attached were dropped. Universal reciprocity between industrial unions as to initiation fees was adopted.

Stamps for the collection of funds for various purposes were reduced from 12 to 3, these 3 being for relief of imprisoned I. W. W. and their families, organization, and legal defense, the effect of this action being to simplify and centralize the collection of funds.

New Law in California

Measure Makes Teaching of Criminal Doctrines a Felony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—A measure aimed at the suppression of the I. W. W. organization has been signed by Gov. William D. Stephens, and is immediately effective. It is a law advocated by the Governor in his biennial message and passed by the Legislature after amendment at the behest of Labor interests, to eliminate certain provisions which, it was claimed, might interfere with recognized rights of unions.

The act provides that any person who by spoken or printed words or personal conduct advocates, teaches, or aids and abets criminal syndicalism, or the duty, necessity, or propriety of committing crime, sabotage, violence, or any unlawful method of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership, or control, or effecting any political change, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment from one to fourteen years.

Any willful and deliberate attempt to justify criminal syndicalism, or to further its doctrines by printing and distributing its literature, or by organization, or by teaching its policies, comes within the same classification.

The law defines criminal syndicalism as "any doctrine or precept advocating and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage, or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism" as further described by the foregoing. Sabotage is defined as "willful and malicious physical damage or injury to physical property."

Governor Stephens has also signed a bill making it a felony to display a red flag for the purpose of inviting or stimulating anarchistic actions.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF LILLE

PARIS, France.—A delegation of the Confédération Générale du Travail, accompanied by representatives of the labor unions of the Nord Department, waited on Mr. Collard, Minister of Labor, recently, to call his attention to the position of the workers of the textile industry of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and the surrounding region. Mr. Jouhaux, the secretary of the C. G. T., stated that out of the 100,000 men and women employed in the industry only about 1000 were in work at the present time, the rest being dependent on unemployment allowances. Wages, he said, were at the rate of 70 to 75 centimes

an hour for men, and 50 centimes for women. These figures included the indemnity allowed for the high cost of living. The facts which Jouhaux laid before the Minister of Labor were confirmed by the representatives of the industry who accompanied the delegation. Mr. Collard promised to communicate with the prefect of the Nord Department in order that contracts should be signed between employers and employed in the textile trade, in the same way as had been done in the case of the building and metallurgical trades.

RESTRICTIONS AFFECT METAL INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, West Australia.—A serious blow has been dealt the base metal industry of western Australia by the refusal of the Commonwealth Government to allow ores to be exported, and its insistence that the ores shall first be treated by smelters in the eastern states.

The effect of this order has been that mine owners must first send their ores to the east, and, after treatment, pay freight upon them back to western Australia and thence abroad. It is pointed out that the measure is not a war precautionary one, because producers were permitted to ship tin ore to Great Britain as late as February, 1917, and to America, where prices are higher, later than that date. It is further pointed out that permission has been given to ship ores direct from the eastern states, and complaint is made that commissions amounting to £250,000 have been earned by eastern states agents at the expense of western Australia as the result of the Commonwealth policy, while the return to the producer in the west is unpayable.

The effect of the restrictions imposed has already been felt. It is announced that the Whim Creek copper mine, in the far northwest, will cease operations unless more liberal conditions are allowed by the Commonwealth. The closing of this mine would have the effect of wiping out a whole township, which is entirely dependent on it. Many of the lead mines in the Northampton district and the copper mines in the Ravensthorpe district have also been forced to close. The lead-mining industry, which has only recently been revived and from which much was hoped, employed from 300 to 400 men.

The immediate necessities," declares the Minister for Mines (Mr. C. A. Hudson), "are that Australian smelting charges and freights be considerably reduced, or that permission be given to export ores abroad, with provision of space for a reasonable amount of metal."

PAPER STRIKE SEEKS NEAR SETTLEMENT

GLENS FALLS, New York.—According to present indications the mills of the International Paper Company throughout the country, which have been closed since May 11 as a result of a strike, will reopen next Monday morning with all the strikers back.

Thereafter conferences between officials of the company and representatives of the union are expected to take place for a settlement of the men's wage demands.

John P. Parke, president of the union, said that should it develop that a majority of the unions opposed returning to work pending the conference, the locals that had voted to terminate the strike would continue it.

The walkout was precipitated by the company's refusal to grant wage demands which it contended constituted a violation of the national War Labor Board's decision settling a previous strike. The company has refused to deal with the men unless they return to work.

BUILDING TRADES IN ST. PAUL ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Five thousand workmen representing 16 building trades unions, went on strike in St. Paul on Wednesday in sympathy with common laborers who are on strike asking 50 cents an hour for a nine-hour day. Union officials said that only certain classes of building work would be affected for the present. Heads of the Building Trades Council in Minneapolis said that the strike would have no effect there.

PAINTERS' WAGES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—Union painters, decorators, and paperhangers of Montgomery will receive 62½ cents an hour until May 1, 1920, under a new contract. Eight hours constitutes a day, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays. A conference board was formed to settle amicably all matters not covered by the agreement.

Governor Stephens has also signed a bill making it a felony to display a red flag for the purpose of inviting or stimulating anarchistic actions.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF LILLE

PARIS, France.—A delegation of the Confédération Générale du Travail, accompanied by representatives of the labor unions of the Nord Department, waited on Mr. Collard, Minister of Labor, recently, to call his attention to the position of the workers of the textile industry of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and the surrounding region. Mr. Jouhaux, the secretary of the C. G. T., stated that out of the 100,000 men and women employed in the industry only about 1000 were in work at the present time, the rest being dependent on unemployment allowances. Wages, he said, were at the rate of 70 to 75 centimes

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR FRENCH LABOR

French Chamber of Deputies Passes a Bill Fixing a Week of 48 Hours for Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—On April 17, 1919, two great events took place which mark a new step forward in the economic and social advance of France. On the one hand, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a bill fixing an eight-hour working-day for employees of either sex and of all ages, that is to say a week of 48 hours, or its equivalent for some other period of time than one week. This limit is to be observed in industrial and commercial establishments or their dependencies, whatever their nature.

On the other hand, by a characteristic coincidence, a convention has been established between the two groups: on the one side are the representatives of the Union of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries, of mechanical, electrical and metallic constructions and industries pertaining to the same; on the other the Federation of the Metallurgical Workers of France. This agreement, the first clause of which states that "The representatives of the union declare that they accept the application of the eight-hour effective working-day in the metallurgical industries and in those of mechanical, naval, and electrical construction," is signed by the following: For the union, the president, Charles Laurent, and Messrs. de Wendel, Richemond, Cordier, Laurent, and Fourrier; for the federation, the Secretaries Merrihaim, Lenoir, Labbé Blanchard, and Clause.

No Intermediaries

Both of these facts are important, but the second is especially so. This agreement has been arrived at by employers and employed without the intervention or collaboration of any member of the government and also without the presence of any politician. Nothing could perhaps be more encouraging for the future than the possibility of thus solving all questions of Labor and production, all the burning social questions of the hour, by bringing workers and their employers face to face without any intermediaries.

The following is a summary of the clauses adopted after the interviews which took place on April 5, 10, and 16, between the representatives of the Union of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries on the one side and the Federation of Metallurgical Workers in France on the other.

1. The rule of the eight-hour day is accepted by the employers.

2. The workmen promise to adapt themselves uniformly to the development of the mechanism and rational methods of work so that the production will rapidly find the balance which is indispensable to the general welfare.

3. The federation accepts piece-work either with a premium or with augmentations, on the condition that certain reliable guarantees of a technical order accompany it.

4. The reduction of the hours of work shall not cause any diminution of salaries.

5. Foreign labor, where employed, will receive equal advantages for an equal professional value.

6. The new regulations shall come into force from June 1, 1919, excepting in establishments where continual

furnaces have to be maintained, and where material obstacles oblige the reform to be applied only after a lapse of six months after the signing of the agreement, so as to give the necessary time for studying in common how this is to be effected.

7. Employers and workmen shall also come to an agreement according to professions and industrial categories so as to substitute, in certain cases, equivalent limits for the limit of daily work, covering a duration of time to be determined.

8. Finally, an analogous agreement shall establish the necessary modification, especially for certain industries where the furnaces are kept burning continually—either permanently or temporarily—in special cases.

A Real Advance in Power

Following on this document, the Metallurgical Federation made a declaration in which it says: "We are not so simple as to hope that conflicts and differences will be entirely prevented. By the established agreement a considerable duty devolves on our federation and on its syndicates as well as on the contracting organizations of employers. Without excessively exaggerating the importance and character of this first convention, we may say that it marks a real advance in the power of the organized working class.

"The class will be inflexible in respecting and loyally executing the engagements taken. But on the other hand, it appreciates the weight of the responsibilities it has assumed. The agreement was signed by its secretary after the decision of the executive commission."

Thus it is seen that a social revolution has been peacefully accomplished in France, with perfect self-control and absolute dignity, and thus has been achieved, calmly and equably, this fundamental reform which has been demanded for the past 30 years.

PENALTY IMPOSED FOR ILLEGAL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—An order for payment of a penalty of £10 with costs was the substance of Mr. Justice Edmunds' decision in a recent case. The decision was rendered in a case involving an illegal strike of certain members of the Union of Piano Frame Molders and Stove Makers Employees. The union was ordered to pay £10, the maximum fine being £500.

Mr. Justice Edmunds pointed out that while the piece work molders were admittedly a very turbulent section, the union officials, when they had failed to prevent an illegal strike, had taken no steps to condemn it nor to prevent their own officers from taking part in it. As the element of intentional wrongdoing, however, had not been made out he did not think that the case called for a severe penalty.

UNION MEN URGED TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MOBILE, Alabama.—A campaign to induce every union man to qualify as a voter is advocated by William L. Harrison, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, in his annual report. He opposes a proposed plan to have the state develop coal mines with convict labor and recommends that the organization pledge the support of organized labor in the State to the peace terms set out by the Peace Conference.

METAL WORKERS FOR SIX-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, have voted unanimously in favor of a resolution to reduce the working hours

HANSON APPEALS TO BUSINESS MEN

Seattle Executive Tells National Association of Manufacturers They Can Help Shape Policies to Guard Country's Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Some of what he considers to be the needs of the country were discussed by Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, Washington, in the second part of his address on "Bolshevism and Readjustment," delivered before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York City.

"During the late war," he said, "we took from the ranks of industry over 4,000,000 of our youngest and best. We took in war work factories 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 men and women. We congested our cities to the uttermost. We depopulated the food-raising country. We poured all our life endeavor into one win-the-war channel. Every child of our brain, every pulsing of our hearts was devoted to that one great object.

"After the armistice was signed the people of this Nation had a right to expect the Congress of the United States to lead the way in readjustment and reconstruction. But the last Congress, busy with petty politics, passed away without having accomplished anything for Labor, for business, or for anyone else in relation to the great work that must be done in order that we may progress, onward and upward.

"I am bringing this subject before you men, because I feel that the future of this country depends a great deal upon what is done during the next two years and that you can, if you desire, help share the great policies which must necessarily be adopted, if we are to escape chaos, hunger, poverty, suffering, want and unemployment, and mayhem internal disorder.

"At the year's close, a wise business man takes an inventory of his assets and liabilities. If we are to prescribe a remedy, we must have a true statement of our conditions. We are all shareholders in that great enterprise, the United States of America. We just completed a very successful year.

"Let us then hold a shareholders' meeting, wherein we discuss freely and frankly what can be done and what ought to be done to provide for the future."

METAL WORKERS FOR SIX-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, have voted unanimously in favor of a resolution to reduce the working hours

from eight hours a day to six hours a day with a view to providing sufficient work to take care of the men in the army and navy service who are being returned to civilian life. Sheet metal workers have been working on an eight-hour basis since 1885, according to Benjamin I. Davis, editor of the Amalgamated Journal, but are willing to shorten the day to stimulate production.

One provision of the wage scale adopted by the delegates provides that iron manufacturers be requested to recognize the protective card rate, which is designed to prevent the lowering of wages beyond a certain point. To support this iron manufacturers will be asked to fix the minimum base selling price of iron at \$4.35 per hundredweight, which they say will insure the maintenance of a living wage. The base price at present ranges from \$6 to \$7.

FIRST LAKE VESSEL SAILS FOR GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—When the Lake Gravity, a freighter built at the Detroit Shipbuilding Company yards for the United States Shipping Board, hoisted anchor here and sailed under "sealed orders" for the Atlantic Coast a short time ago, it was no secret to those who had worked on her construction or to veteran mariners of the Great Lakes, that the ship's destination on its first trip was Hamburg, Germany.

The Lake Gravity will carry United States merchandise to the German port and is the first of the Great Lakes vessels to sail direct from the lakes to an enemy port.

BELGIUM AND EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Employers in the Belgian metallurgical industry have forwarded to Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, a letter on the subject of the eight-hour working day reform.

The employers state that they regard the diminution of the working hours as a progressive step which should rally the good will of all. They ask that a commission be appointed to study the question and to prepare such ways and means of introducing the reform as can be

GIANT AEROPLANES IN PEACE AND WAR

Qualities for Aerial Transport of Freight and Passengers as Well as Competition With Railways Are Considered

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 21 and 22.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Now that the Handley Page is taking its place as a new and perfectly serious form of transport, all other forms fall under two main heads—those with which it cooperates rather than competes, and those to which it will prove a formidable rival.

To compete with the railway system in a modern country, an aeroplane must start with several excellent qualities. It must carry a reasonable paying load at a pace faster than the fastest express train, and must be able to do a 300-400 mile non-stop run—according to the efficiency of its rival system over the required journey.

Every aeroplane manufacturer—every aerial transport company—anticipates the future charges for cargo and passengers to some extent, and various wild statements have been issued by enthusiastic pressmen. Whatever these charges are they will be more than the existing railway fares; unless, therefore, a prospective passenger is offered, in addition to the safety and comfort of a train, some other great advantage he will not travel by air. The only advantage the aeroplane can boast at present is a saving of time.

Aeroplanes and Trains

"Obviously," it might be said, "the modern aeroplane is faster than any train—some are twice as fast—why dispute its advantage?" Unfortunately, however, a journey by air from an office in New York to another in Boston means more than stepping into an aeroplane and being whisked away.

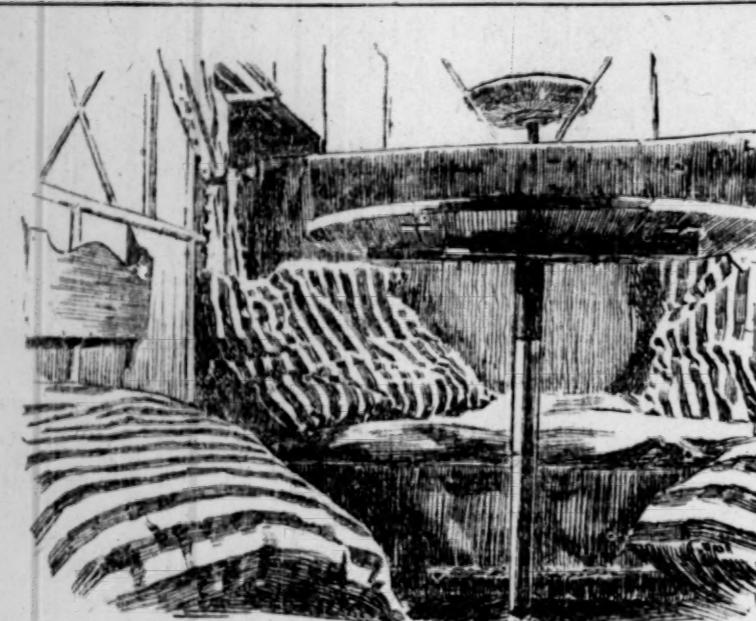
Aerodromes are not at present located in cities like railway stations; the provision of fast and comfortable motor transport to and from them, and of refreshments or even complete hotels at or near them, will have to be considered to the last detail by future aerial transport concerns. Delay at each end is the greatest obstacle to the ambitious traffic manager. Not a few bombing raids, artillery shoots and other demonstrations came to grief in the late war through this very factor. With modern starting systems, however, and the knowledge gained from experience, starts are becoming more and more punctual; the rest of the ground organization should present no difficulty. For the present this factor does enter into the calculations of the total time of a journey, and to counterbalance it the aeroplane must have a good turn of speed and a long range.

When considering speed alone, one is faced with the comparatively small ultra-fast machine; what is its future? For commercial uses, almost none. It is impossible to suppose that, with the world in its present state, aeroplanes will take the place of automobiles almost before the ink has dried on the peace of Paris. Even the business world may take slowly to such a seeming novelty as a regular aerial service, and what the wealthy sportsman may plump for is not the subject of this article.

At present, however, the peace time aeroplane should not be spoken of as competing with modern train systems. Mr. Handley Page prefers the word supplementing, and it is probable that for a long time aerial transport companies operating in the more highly developed districts will be content with that ideal. Aeroplane services will be run in conjunction with train services. From Hartford, Connecticut, to Providence is a matter of 55 miles as the crow flies, but many more by rail. Here, then, is an instance of the need for some supplementary service which would be of patronage.

Developing New Country

There are spheres, however, in which other forms of transport will certainly find the aeroplane a serious rival in the near future. The instance quoted in the last paragraph opens up the whole question of developing "new" country. In North and South America alone there are vast tracts of rich land communicating with civilization only by forest and mountain tracks and stretches of river. Even in ordinary times it is doubtful if many would have seen a railroad; now it is a question whether results could ever consequent popularity of aerial serv-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph, by permission

Inside accommodation of a giant aeroplane

Comfortable, enclosed passenger space on board an air liner, the Silver Star

Justify the enormous expense such an undertaking would involve in such country. Land had to be bought, embankments, cuttings, tunnels made, tracks, stations, sidings, workshops laid down; finally the service provided would be desperately slow—it's greatest feature would be the slowest—its

ices that individual fares will depend.

This of course applies also to freight charges.

A few figures have been worked out but Mr. Handley Page is chary of issuing prophetic utterances which might smack of undue optimism or exaggeration. Supplies of fuel are expected to be obtainable at a cheap rate for bulk; and in view of the success of the Peace Conference Service, transport ventures should be well supported from the outset.

Charge for Passengers

The charge for passengers will be anything between 3d. and 5d. a mile, probably not much above present first-class rail fare. That for mail will be about 1d. per oz. per 1000 miles; for goods 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per ton-mile.

The paying load carried on a non-stop journey varies inversely as the distance, owing to the comparatively heavy store of fuel necessary. The number of passengers possible on each trip depends on their weight. An average adult turns the scale at about 150 pounds, and fares are being calculated on this basis. Strictly speaking, however, each passenger should be weighed and charged accordingly! With regard to goods and whether the 2 or 3-ton load carried by the 4-engined Handley Page is to be concentrated or bulky, the firm expects to allow up to 100 cubic feet to the ton. This compares very favorably with shipping freights, where the usual allowance of space for a ton weight is 50 cubic feet.

A glance back into the history of heavier-than-air machines will show that accidents have been due to these four main causes, set forth in their order of responsibility as follows: Stupidity of the pilot, engine failure, trickiness on the part of the machine, and breakage in the air.

Legislation will certainly deal with the registration of pilots, and will prevent them flying machines for which they are unsuited by temperament or experience. It will also "indorse" licenses for however small an infringement of aerial decency; the penalties will be much more severe than those imposed on the offending motorist.

It will thus be impossible for the "stunt merchant" to get into big machines, or for the absent-minded to be intrusted with valuable lives.

Little need be said on the subject of competition with steamship services. Such is the proved reliability of modern aircraft engines that, given the necessary petrol capacity, the slowest aeroplane in existence would certainly beat the fastest steamer; but at present it is a question whether any aircraft could carry, in addition to its petrol, enough remunerative load to enter into rivalry with seaborne transport. Here again, the speed of the aeroplane must bow to the size of the steamer; for a great number of years at any rate aircraft will be content with supplementing steamship services.

The question now arises as to whether such extra speed, in conjunction with the safety and comfort of a train (which is even now a feature of London-Paris Handley Pages) will be available at only a proportional increase of fares. A few years ago this question would have sounded absurd. The performances, however, of the large aeroplane are gradually impressing the public, and it is upon the need for special clothing.

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With regard to strength, during the war aeroplane construction was light and collapse not uncommon. Again, however, this applied only to single-seaters and other day-fighters whose performances had to be enhanced by cutting down weight. The night-bomber had no reason to rise to 20,000 feet in 10 minutes; safety was its first essential, and its construction was accordingly generous.

Though economy of space must necessarily be considered, Handley Pages will be fitted up with comfortable armchairs in a totally inclosed saloon. Electric heating will obviate the need for special clothing.

Letter of "La Bonne Francaise"

On the second day three long hours were again taken up with the reading of the 280-page report of Captain Bouchardon, who had prepared the case against the accused. There was one feature of this report which should be quoted, and that was the code letter of "La Bonne Francaise," about which Mr. Humbert had been so sarcastic, which got Captain Ladoux into trouble, and the text of which had not hitherto been presented. This letter, which the "Bonne Francaise" sent to Mr. Humbert with a note of warning, read thus: "Our conditions are all accepted. The nest egg is in a perfectly safe place in a good German bank at Cincinnati. Ten million dollars for C. and his friends, \$10,000,000 for

twice the time?

Nothing has been said on the subject of competition with steamship services. Such is the proved reliability of modern aircraft engines that, given the necessary petrol capacity, the slowest aeroplane in existence would certainly beat the fastest steamer; but at present it is a question whether any aircraft could carry, in addition to its petrol, enough remunerative load to enter into rivalry with seaborne transport. Here again, the speed of the aeroplane must bow to the size of the steamer; for a great number of years at any rate aircraft will be content with supplementing steamship services.

The question now arises as to whether such extra speed, in conjunction with the safety and comfort of a train (which is even now a feature of London-Paris Handley Pages) will be available at only a proportional increase of fares. A few years ago this question would have sounded absurd. The performances, however, of the large aeroplane are gradually impressing the public, and it is upon the need for special clothing.

With regard to strength, during the war aeroplane construction was light and collapse not uncommon. Again, however, this applied only to single-seaters and other day-fighters whose performances had to be enhanced by cutting down weight. The night-bomber had no reason to rise to 20,000 feet in 10 minutes; safety was its first essential, and its construction was accordingly generous.

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REVELATIONS IN HUMBERT TRIAL

A Very Seamy Side of French Life During the War, Different From That Seen in Bolo and Malvy Cases, Exposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In the course of this remarkable and extremely important trial of four men—Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches and Ladoux—concerned in different ways with the obtaining of several millions of francs from German sources for the purchase of the Paris newspaper, *Le Journal*, a very seamy side of French life during the war, different from the glimpses already obtained in the Bolo and Malvy trials, was gradually revealed. Hereunder, and in subsequent dispatches only the less ugly and most essential details may be presented, but the whole case, inevitable and right as it was from the point of view of French justice, determined on a great clarification, was in harsh contrast with the impressions of an optimist, who reflected at the same time that a conference was sitting hard by here in the capital with the object of promoting in some measure, however unsuccessfully, certain ideals for the better disposition of the world in the ages to come.

The Courage of France

Bolo and Malvy may have done something to hinder a complete idealization of France, so brave and steadfast in war and deep adversity, on the part of contemplative foreign peoples, and this Humbert case might do more; but those who feel any disappointment should reflect again that it needs courage on the part of France thus to expose her worst self and to go through with it to the end for her better contentment and justification in the future. The most serious charge was that against Lenoir and Desouches, being that of intelligence with the enemy, intimate and direct business contact, the same as was charged against Humbert, director of *Le Journal*, against whom the charge was the lesser one of commerce with the enemy.

Lenoir and Ladoux, Pierre Lenoir, the foolish young spendthrift, living the gay life of Paris, was really in many respects the leading figure in the trial, though so much less had been heard or rather read about him in the preliminaries than about Senator Humbert, director of *Le Journal*, against whom the charge was the lesser one of commerce with the enemy.

Colonel Masselin, who presided

over the banking accounts of two big busses, Ros, saw Bolo yesterday. We must have Briley and Antwerp. Bolo is in agreement on all other points, but will not give more than \$5,000,000 for the person and \$1,000,000 for and his friends. Ros, has the checks all signed for the full amount.

The movement is to begin in Paris as soon as Verdun is taken. Bolo insists that we must have Ca. with us. Bolo says that Ca. will do anything to upset Br. and Poin. As to the colonel he must be very careful that the explosions do not take place before Verdun falls, which will be in April. Be very prudent concerning persons you introduce. Do not touch N. He is crazy. As for M. he works with C. and we have not the means to do more for him. Ros, has 10,000,000 for the small fry. That should serve C. Count says M. might be approached with caution. Better let C. do this. As to Br. Bolo says it would be better to get rid of him as agreed with Miss (or Mlle) L. When all is . . . the Red Flag will be brought out. Do not have a meeting before the assembly. It will be safer.

Colonel Masselin, who presided

over the court-martial, determined

that in the first place he would allow

each of the four accused to make an

uninterrupted statement, and then

submit him to interrogations, and to

confront him with the other accused

and anyone else considered desirable.

Pierre Lenoir, the son of the wealthy advertising contractor, was taken

first. This sleek, well-dressed young

man, a self-admitted roué and with

much of the appearance of it, care-

fully groomed, with his hair brushed

back from his forehead, stood, for-

ward to make his statement when the

question was put, "Pierre Lenoir,

what have you to say?"

Lenoir's Defense

He spoke in a low and somewhat

hesitating tone to begin with, but

seemed to gain confidence as he went

along. His uninterrupted statement

was not very extensive. He insisted

that in all matters he had acted in

good faith. He had learned from his

father that Arthur Schoeller, a Swiss

manufacturer who had the best reputa-

tion, wished to buy a French news-

paper so that, through this agency, he

might promote his own economic in-

terests and those of Switzerland after

the war. His father, himself, and

he himself went to Berne, where he

saw Schoeller in May, 1915. On June

17, in the presence of Desouches, he,

Lenoir, signed the contract of which

they were aware. The terms of the

contract were drawn up by his father

and Desouches in agreement with

Schoeller, and he himself only signed it. Schoeller was prepared to spend

10,000,000, and he was doing good busi-

ness for himself, for *Le Journal* be-

fore the war had been in the market

at a higher figure.

At the request of Desouches he,

Lenoir, went in July to see Mr. Letellier, proprietor of *Le Journal*. The

money had come from Switzerland.

Mr. Letellier gave him his word that

the business was going through.

It was about that time that Desouches

unknown to him, entered into commu-

nication with Mr. Humbert through

the medium of his friend, Mr. Bau-

mann. Mr. Humbert, by means which

he had not been able to understand,

had come to negotiate with Mr. Letellier for the purchase of *Le Journal*.

As for himself, the part he played in

connection with *Le Journal* was al-

most nil. Little by little Mr. Humbert's</p

MADRID'S IMPOSING POST OFFICE READY

Though It Has Taken Many Years to Build, Due Partly to Spanish Inertia, It Is One of the Best Equipped in the World

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The opening of a new post office in a big city might not seem to people who are not of that city to be an affair of much consequence. In the case of Madrid, however, it certainly is. In the first place the post office itself is an exceptionally fine institution, and in the second, the circumstances which attend its erection and opening are quite extraordinary. As proof of this any foreigner who has been to Madrid at any time within the last seven or eight years and is now told that the new post office in the Spanish capital is actually finished and that the postal service is being worked from there, may have difficulty in believing that this is really the case until confronted with such evidence as is here furnished.

A Long-Standing Joke

Not only is the post office finished and the service working there, but the King, Queen and other distinguished personages have been to the place and conducted some sort of a formal inauguration. There is really no doubt about it. And so one of the old jokes that the Madrileños have been making against themselves and their governmental methods for some years past, making it with a peculiar frankness and courage, as of a people who knew that some of their own defects were long past any power of explanation and must be admitted with a laugh and a good grace, can be made no more. The truth is that it had almost become a tradition that the new post office, which long ago in the dim past was started on the borders of the Prado, the finest site in Madrid, would never be finished.

Every visitor to Madrid for many years past has had pointed out to him this unfinished building by the Prado, which seemed to embrace the nucleus of a very fine and imposing establishment. The walls were built up at an early stage, but then there was a stoppage and for long periods at a time no work was done upon it. The explanation offered was that the budget estimates for such things had in some way been outrun, or that the post office money had been transferred to some other cause which was more pressing, and so the work had to be suspended. A traveler who went there one year, and then again in the next following, and noticed that hardly a stone or a plank had been added to the building and asked the reason why, was told wearily, "Diner! dímero! Ninguno dinero!"—that it was all a question of the money, and there was none of it.

But how a government and a capital should not have enough money to build a post office that was needed and which was begun has always been a mystery. Yet so it was. When officials and authorities were asked when the new post office would really be finished they used to say "Mañana, quizás" in just the old Spanish way indicating that perhaps on the morrow it would really be completed. But after the lapse of years they ceased to make even this Spanish prophecy or anticipation, and some of them then said frankly that it would never be finished, but that in its half-done state it would remain as one of the finest conceivable monuments, in the most noble situation, that could ever be erected to celebrate the gigantic difficulties with which Spain was confronted in the twentieth century in overcoming her own inertia.

A Building Worth Waiting For

In the last year or two, however, there has been a change, and work on the building has been sternly and persistently practiced. For this there have been two or three reasons. Work has had to be found for the unemployed. Then the time of European peace and

reconstruction was coming on, and Spain has felt it to be desirable to furnish up her capital in every way.

Then there is also the important consideration that it has been arranged that the next International Postal Congress shall be held at Madrid. Not long ago a rumor was current that a change had been made in this arrangement and that the congress would be held at Lausanne instead, but this was promptly denied, and it was asserted that the gathering would take place in the Spanish capital. This now seems settled, and of course in such circumstances it is highly necessary that Spain should have something to show the postal people from other parts that would interest them.

It may be said at once that the new post office has been well worth waiting for. Now that it is finished and in operation, it is seen that it is not only one of the very finest buildings in all Spain, but that it has a just claim to be regarded as one of the handsomest and best equipped post offices in the whole world. It occupies a space of 12,000 square meters, which is greater than that of any public building in Madrid, except the royal palace. It has been designed and carried through by the architects, Messrs. Palacios and Otamendi, and it does them great credit. The architecture is a fusion of the Spanish styles of the sixteenth century, Moorish, Gothic, and Renaissance, which fusion is sometimes referred to as the style of the (Roman) Catholic kings. It has very imposing frontages and a fine interior.

A Magnificent Hall

The chief entrance is made from the Plaza del Castellar, and one walks into a magnificent hall which is divided into three great sections, one for letters, another for telephones, and the third for telegraph service. Without leaving this hall or passing through corridors or going up staircases the public have here all the resources of the Spanish service within a few paces of each other. It is constructed of marble, bronze and crystal, and is as handsome as it is good. Behind this hall are various departments, chief of them being that of the letter distribution which goes by the name of the Sala de Batalla, and which is in immediate communication with the hall itself. Then there is the savings bank, which occupies another great department opening out to the Alcalá, and the department for international correspondence which is entered from the Prado. In one of the great towers are installed the international telephone, post office and the wireless telegraphy department.

As an indication of the complete manner in which the place is equipped, it may be mentioned that there are three large writing halls. Two of them are for the general public, one being supplied with a special service staff through whose instrumental letters and small packets may be directed and sent from here to any part of the city. Here the Madrileños may come to write letters and send them off. The third of the writing halls is thoughtfully dedicated to the use of the press. It has been urged that the newspaper writers and correspondents have often to do their work, especially that of telegraphing, under great difficulties, and sometimes after attending meetings their telegrams have had to be prepared on the counters of post offices and under other conditions equally disadvantageous. So far as Madrid is concerned that will be the case no longer, for here quite a luxurious department, well and comfortably furnished and equipped with writing tables, paper racks and everything necessary for the newspaper-writing business is provided.

To all this has to be added the important fact that a really superb system of heating and ventilation has been put in, such a one as only the Banco Español del Río de la Plata and the Teatro Real can boast. It has been considered that these points are of particular importance in the case of a building through which the crowds are continually surging. By the elaborate system that has been installed the air that is taken in from the outside is passed through a carbon filter, then through a water screen where it is given the required humidity and next through a warming chamber after which it is conducted along channels under the floors and then into others behind the walls from which it is ejected into the various

departments. It is a development in hygiene which is a welcome sign in Madrid.

The formal opening of the post office was made, as stated, by the King and Queen, with whom were the Princess Beatrice, the Queen's mother, the Marquesa de Torrecilla and the Duquesa de San Carlos. They were received by the Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction, the Director-General of Posts, Mr. Navarro Reverte, and other officials. The galleries round the great hall were occupied by school children and orphans of old post office employees, who cheered them according to custom.

The first department that Their Majesties visited after looking round the great hall was the press room, where the King entered into conversation with various journalists who were at work there, asking them what they were writing about and remarking "So we are the place where you give political color to the news."

Don Alfonso asked many questions of a technical character when he went into the cable room, and was greatly pleased with all that he saw. Eventually the royal party took part in a nice little ceremony in the savings bank department where a number of little packets containing sums of money were distributed among the children, the King himself handing a packet to each child. There was a royal lunch in the building, and then the new post office of Madrid, duly and properly inaugurated, set forth on its long duty as one of the chief items in the new and reconstructed Madrid. *Finis coronat opus!* was the sentiment of all who had watched and waited as this long-drawn-out process of post office construction was at last completed.

IRISH REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE APPOINTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The official report of Dail Eirann, which has been sitting recently, has been issued in Irish and English, the English translation being as follows:

"Dail Eirann met in private session, the sittings extending over four days. The term of office of the executive having expired, a motion conveying the appreciation of the House regarding the immense progress they had succeeded in making was adopted with acclamation."

The following executive was then chosen in accordance with the Constitution: Eamon de Valera, President (East Clare, East Mayo); Arthur Griffith (East Cavan and Tyrone N. W.); Cathal Brugha (Waterford County); Count Plunkett (Roscommon); Countess Markievicz (St. Patrick's); Eoin McNeill (National University and Derry City); William Cosgrave (Kilkenny City); Michael O'Collaigh (Cork, South). Also appointed as additional departmental directors: L. Ginnell (Westmeath); R. C. Barton (West Wicklow); E. Blythe (North Monaghan).

"Committees were appointed to consider and report on the following questions: (a) the treatment of prisoners in Belfast and elsewhere, and the cases of the Tipperary children at present in custody; (b) local government. The question of the occupation of land and of increased tillage was also gone into, and a committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture to investigate the various aspects and report in due course to the House."

The next session will be a public one.

Comparing full nationalization with a system of government ownership, plus private working of conditional leases, Professor Pigou said that the success of the lease system depended partly on how far competition between the separate lease-holding companies would really be maintained. He con-

NATIONALIZING THE COAL INDUSTRY

British Commission Resumes the Hearing of Evidence on Subject of Full Nationalization and Also, Government Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Coal Industry Commission recently resumed its sittings in public, in the King's Robing Room at the House of Lords. The commission will be engaged in taking evidence on the second stage of the inquiry, namely, that dealing with nationalization.

Mr. Justice Sankey is the president, and the other members of the commission are: Representing coal owners: Mr. J. T. Forgan (Scottish Coal Owners), Mr. R. W. Cooper (chairman of South Moor Colliery Company), and Mr. Evan Williams (South Wales Coal Owners Association).

Representing miners: Mr. Robert Smillie, president; Mr. Herbert Smith, vice-president, and Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain; and Sir Leo Chiozza Money. Nominated by the government: The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Sir A. Duckham (director-general of aircraft production), Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. R. H. Tawney (member of the labor and industrial section of the Advisory Council on Reconstruction), and Sir Allan M. Smith (chairman of the managing committee, Engineering Employers' Federation).

In opening the proceedings the chairman announced that they had first of all thought it wise to call a number of gentlemen who were "scientific economists," that was to say, men who had no practical experience with coal mines, but who were textbook writers, professors and other learned persons who treated of the subject of nationalization generally. These witnesses, he said, would include professors from the universities of Cambridge, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other universities, and from the London School of Economics. Later on one member of their commission, Mr. Sidney Webb, would give his views from the witness box and offer himself for cross-examination. Mr. Webb would give his views not only generally on the subject of nationalization, but would deal specifically with nationalization of the particular industry with which the commission was concerned.

Expert Evidence Called

The first witness was Mr. Arthur Cecil Pigou, professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge, and fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Pigou propounded six alternatives of the present system of working the industry. He believed full nationalization presented possibilities of results better than any other plan could offer. He laid particular emphasis, however, on the fact that a Ministry of Mines might tend to stereotype methods and appliances by eliminating the competitive incentive to individual enterprise.

Comparing full nationalization with a system of government ownership, plus private working of conditional leases, Professor Pigou said that the success of the lease system depended partly on how far competition between the separate lease-holding companies would really be maintained. He con-

demned the system of unification in a private combine under state auspices, considering it would create a dangerously powerful monopoly. Other plans he mentioned provided for the transfer, by purchase, of the mines to a special "public utility" authority, or the continuance of mines in private ownership working under government control. The great objection to the last-named plan, he thought, was that the existence of so much control would say private initiative, while the existence of so much private power would prevent the full benefits of unification from being reached.

Another plan was for the government to purchase a controlling interest in all mines, and to appoint representatives on the boards of directors. Theoretically this would enable the government to do everything that it could do after full purchase, but Professor Pigou considered it would be very difficult to work the plan fairly. He expressed himself as distinctly opposed to government conduct of the export industry, which, he maintained, might lead to political difficulties, particularly when the purchasers were foreign governments.

A Ministry of Mines

Cross-examined, Professor Pigou said it would be quite possible to nationalize the coal mines and run them under a Ministry of Mines and yet sell the coal to a series of export firms, who would undertake the whole export business themselves. In this way the government would not be implicated in the transaction.

Questioned by Mr. Frank Hodges as to whether he was aware that there was a strong feeling among the workers that they should take over the mining industry, if he would regard it as a serious danger if the workers took over the industry exclusively and owned it without regard to the Nation, Professor Pigou replied in the affirmative.

Further questioned whether he would prefer syndicalism, which was ownership of the property by men engaged in it, or ownership of the property by the Nation, controlled jointly by the men engaged in it, witness replied it would depend largely on the terms on which the thing was taken over. If there was to be unified control he considered it should be unified through the Nation, rather than through the private concern.

Before the close of the sitting, Sir William J. Ashley, vice-principal and professor of commerce at the University of Birmingham, presented a memorandum on the nationalization of the coal industry. He said it was evident that, however weighty might have been the arguments in favor of a single authority based on the importance of the Nation's fuel, the economy of large-scale undertakings and other considerations, the British coal industry before the war had not in fact reached by internal evolution a

situation in which the imposition of a single authority had become relatively easy.

Comparing the British industry with the German coal industry, Sir William said that combination had been facilitated in Germany, both by the geographical condition which gave each of the chief fields a quasi monopoly over a large contiguous territory, and by the historical conditions which had brought it about that the mining concerns were few in number and mostly large in size. Apparently there were no more than 85 concerns engaged in the Westphalian trade and 15 in the Silesian. Britain, with its approximately 1500 separate concerns, presented a marked contrast, and it was notorious that nothing in the way of commercial combinations between the several coal owners had ever been attempted.

A Single Authority

Remarking that the commission was already committed to the establishment of a single authority, Sir William said the real question now at issue was whether in the constitution of the authority the present private ownership of the mines should be retained, or whether the present property interest should be purchased by the state. For the sake of convenience the proposed to designate these alternatives simply as nationalization and unification.

The following were among the possible merits of unification as compared with nationalization: 1. It avoids the necessity for valuing the property interests together with the large financial operations involved in national purchase. 2. It retains in some measure the influence of the existing motives of self-interest on the part of the existing owners. 3. It does not directly involve the national government in the difficulties and probableodium incident to the determination of the price to be charged from time to time to the industrial users of coal.

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AIRCRAFT AS AID IN MAKING MAPS

Experimental Program Is Urged by United States Officials With View of Proving Their Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—Asking the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to take its part in making such tests by aeroplane as may be feasible, in connection with surveying and mapping, Col. E. Lester Jones, superintendent of the survey, speaking at the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress here, expressed the conviction that aircraft will prove a valuable aid in the map-making expeditions of the future.

Paul Favour, former chief of the photograph section of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, said aerial photographing was certain to play a dominating part in future map-making and surveying.

Colonel Jones said that not more than 30 or 35 per cent of the United States was now adequately mapped; only about 40 per cent of the 3,000,000 square miles of the country was mapped both as to horizontal positions of the features, ridges, valleys, etc. Some of the surveyed areas would have to be resurveyed because the original work was done when methods were not as refined and demands of map users not as exacting as now.

It was not believed that the aeroplane, unsupported by other surveying, could give the final accuracy required in original surveys. But by its means could be made a map that would be much better than those in existence, covering those areas not topographically mapped.

The coast line had been mapped, but the sea had caused many large changes. Fire Island entrance, Long Island, New York, for instance, was changed in position about four miles in 50 years. Such changes were so rapid that frequent re-surveys had to be made so that information given to the navigator might be accurate.

If a portion of the shore line should be inspected with a view to learning whether its map should be revised, an aeroplane could make a series of photographs along the coast, and a comparison of these with the original map would show definitely where changes had been brought about.

Mr. Favour said the rapidity with which topographic surveying could be accomplished by means of aeroplane and camera made possible work superior to that done merely by engineers equipped with transits, levels, and plane tables. He thought such work to be of sufficient importance to warrant an extensive experimental program.

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It's not the power it's the traction

Here's the Story

The above illustration was suggested by a well known business man who was standing on the curb at the foot of a sharp incline leading to a bridge spanning a river. The scene made such an impression on him that he described it to us in detail and urged us to picture it in an ad so that all motorists could learn the lesson he got from it. "I always put on Weed Tire Chains when the roads are wet and slippery."

"It surprised me to see a small-powered delivery truck with a heavy load turn out and go by the big car and up the grade without any trouble. Then I noticed that the cars that were moving were equipped with Weed Chains while the big car had nothing but slippery, bare tires."

"Here was the driver of the big car, with all its tremendous power, standing still, wasting time and wearing out his tires spinning on a rough uneven road. And when I thought of what those big 36x5 tires cost and how they were being ruined, it taught me a lesson I will never forget."

"In the past few years I have read over and over again how Weed Chains gave positive traction and prevented slipping and skidding, but I never saw it so vividly portrayed."

"If every motorist could see it in the same way, not a single one would attempt to drive on slippery streets or pavements without Weed Tire Chains."

We are glad to put our friend's story into print and hope the lesson will "strike home" to a lot of drivers who have been either careless or indifferent about using Weed Chains—one of the most important factors in safe motoring.

American Chain Company, Inc.

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In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario

The big ACCO line includes chain for every purpose—from Plumbers' Safety Chain to Ships' Anchor Chain—in all sizes, styles and finishes.



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

H. L. GOTFREDSON IS ONLY VETERAN

University of Wisconsin Has Many Tennis Players Out for the Varsity, but They Are Below Championship Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—in lawn tennis, as in other sports, University of Wisconsin will have to assume a secondary standing in Intercollegiate Conference A. A. circles. With one veteran, H. L. Gotfredson '19, back in college, it looked as though there was a chance for the title, but defeat in the first dual meet with Northwestern University, May 17, has tended to make the prospects less bright.

Material is always plentiful at Wisconsin, with tennis the most popular and the most played game; but material, while good, is not up to a championship caliber, and as in other sports, the Badgers have to content themselves with being good losers.

Gotfredson played last year with A. C. Nielson and placed near the top of the Conference list. He is up to form this season, but went down before his Northwestern opponent in his first match. It is in the doubles that Gotfredson plays his best, and with a good playing mate he can usually be counted on to put up an exhibition of consistent and effective playing.

A. H. Taylor '20 is showing up as the best singles man. He won his match at Northwestern and has been improving his play throughout the season. With Gotfredson in the doubles the match does not work smoothly enough to assure the most effective playing.

Two utility men of ability are available for the team, and before the Conference meet may replace one of the men now slated as regulars. E. P. Hefner '19 has been a consistent winner in most of his matches, but lost out to Taylor in the elimination games. W. M. Fanning '21 has shown good form, but lacks the experience of the other players. He is counted on for next year.

The Badgers with their lineup of men are not counting too strongly on a high place in the coming Conference games. Coach G. E. Linden is striving to smooth some of the rough playing in the doubles and in the single playing of his four best men before the Conference meet.

AWARD YALE CUP TO HUNTINGTON

Challenge Trophy Goes to the Winner of Race for School Eights in Annual Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Poor weather conditions continued throughout the second day of the annual Harvard University invitation crew regatta held on the Charles River here yesterday, but despite this fact, which practically eliminated all spectators except the most enthusiastic followers of the sport, the oarsmen performed in good style and several interesting races resulted.

Associate Coach John Collyer, who arrived on the scene Monday to help in the final development of the crews, expressed satisfaction and admiration for what Courtney had accomplished with green material and under the disadvantage of a late start. The crews needed only warm weather, he said, to bring out their full possibility. While such weather has not been vouchsafed them, the conditions have been quite a bit better than they were in the month preceding, and the crews have actually made marked progress this week.

Although Princeton has been defeated by Yale and Pennsylvania, Cornell men look for the Tigers to row their best race of the year here. A close contest is expected in both varsity and freshman races.

peceted to enter in this event but likewise decided not to compete.

This afternoon the events planned are as follows:

Friday
3:30 p. m.—Comp race
4:00 p. m.—Double sculls.
5:00 p. m.—Junior eights.

ANNUAL SPRING DAY AT CORNELL

Crew Races With Princeton and Baseball Game With Yale Are to Be the Chief Athletic Features at Ithaca Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—All Cornell is looking forward with pleasure to the revival here tomorrow of "Spring Day" for many years the big spring festival at the university, which is to be restored to all of its pre-war gaiety and interest, and will take in, in addition to its pre-war features, many social enterprises. The faculty has ruled that today and tomorrow be to university holidays.

Of course the principal attractions of the big day will be the athletic contests and the Spring Day circus on Alumni Field, the receipts from which will be turned over to the treasury of the athletic association.

The two big events on the purely athletic program are the baseball game with Yale, to be played early in the afternoon, and the varsity and freshman crew races with Princeton to be rowed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon over the two-mile course on the east side of the lake, ending at McKinney's point, about two miles north of this city.

The Cornell baseball team can hardly be hopeful of victory in the Yale game because rain has disrupted so much of its practical schedule and prevented so many of the games that the team has never yet had a chance to get together. Coach A. H. Sharpe has striven hard in recent weeks to strengthen the team's batting, and he has some hopes that Cornell will make a rather better showing against the blue than the season's record would seem to indicate.

Interested in Crews
Cornellians are much more interested in the crew races than they are in the baseball game, because this will be the only racing program for the crews this year, and alumni as well as undergraduates are very curious to know just what has been accomplished by C. E. Courtney and John Hoyle this year in their task of rehabilitating Cornell rowing. No other sport makes quite the appeal to Cornellians as rowing, because of all sports it was the first in which Cornell attained supremacy, and it is the one sport in which Cornell has longest among the leaders. There is a sentimental interest involved in the regatta far beyond its importance as a race, for C. E. Courtney has again taken the helm as active coach of the Cornell navy. He has come out of the retirement he voluntarily sought at the end of the 1916 season, and the crews that represent Cornell are selected, developed, and advised by the "Old Man."

Naturally Cornellians are interested in ascertaining whether Courtney can do what he did for two decades before the war, turn out crews that were better than those of the sport, the oarsmen performed in good style and several interesting races resulted.

ST. LOUIS WINS GAME 5 TO 4
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Washington Americans got a fine lead over the St. Louis Browns Thursday afternoon, but the locals settled down and nosed out the visitors, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E

Cleveland ... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 4 8

Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7

Batteries—Love and Ainsmith; Jones and Waiters. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Americans outdid the Chicago White Sox Thursday, but the local team won through a combination of errors by the visitors in the first inning and some clever work by the locals. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E

New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 3

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Quinn, Morgridge and Ruel. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

CLEVELAND TAKES GAME 3 TO 2

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Americans had to extend themselves to their utmost in a 10-inning game Thursday to defeat the Philadelphia Athletics, who showed brilliant form at times. The locals made four errors. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E

Cleveland ... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 4 8

Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 6 1

Batteries—Covaleskie and Moore; Kinney, Geary and McAvoy. Umpires—Chin and Evans.

DETROIT DEFEATS RED SOX

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers bunched hits in the seventh inning Thursday, when they got three runs. These with three other runs scored at opportune times gave them the game with the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E

Boston ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 x—6 9 3

Batteries—Love and Ainsmith; Jones and Waiters. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

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Innings— 1 2 3

FRENCH LEARNING GIVEN AMERICANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Many long months may still elapse before the demobilization of the American Army will be completed. Therefore the Army Educational Commission has decided that all the soldiers whom war has prevented from completing their studies should be given an opportunity, even whilst still in France, of some further education. This commission, composed of Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University, Dr. Frank Spaulding, superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, and Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, chairman of the Agronomical Institution of Massachusetts, decided to institute a college at Beaufort, under the direction of General Reeves, professor of military science at the Purdue University. For those boys who wish to pursue their art studies Sévres has been selected as a special artistic center where courses on architecture, painting, sculpture, and industrial and commercial drawing will be given by professors of acknowledged reputation.

Neither has the Sorbonne been forgotten by the Army Commission, which has concluded an arrangement with the French Government so that special lectures shall be delivered at the Sorbonne for the benefit of American students. Truly Chaplain Robert, native of Sorbonne near Rethel, would be surprised if he could see those khaki-clad lads, coming from an unknown land overseas; a land of which the excellent chaplain little dreamt, when in 1250 he founded the Sorbonne, ever since that date the center of French learning.

Decreed by Louis XI

To Louis XI, one of the founders of French national unity, must be attributed the honor of having decreed the institution of the University of Paris. In an old MS. one reads that in 1250 "the blessed King bought the houses of two Paris streets situated before the Palace of the Thermes (now part of the Cluny Museum) and there he caused to be built good large hostels where the students of Paris could always live."

In those early days, the Sorbonne was not rich, so that the boarders—for the great college was then a sort of boarding school—had to content themselves with very moderate, one might even say, mean fare. Each student had his private room, but the refectory was common to all. An idea of the scarcity of food may be gathered from the following verses which used to be sung all over Paris at that time:

Les bons Enfants, vous entendez crier: Do pain! do pain! ne nous oubliez pas! (You can hear the good fellows crying: "Bread! Bread! do not forget us!"

Many small houses were huddled together, serving both for masters and students; and (in spite of the statement in the MS.) they were of so miserable an appearance that they seemed only fit to house paupers. However, a century later, the Sorbonne had already emerged from its early chrysalis, and in 1350 it figured on the plans of Paris.

Rude "Good Fellows"

Although termed "good fellows," the students were a rough and rowdy set, prompt to wield dagger and knife at the slightest provocation. Their masters strove to tame them by teaching them all that formed the sum of human knowledge in those days. Nevertheless, the unfortunate Prior of the Sorbonne had a hard task to accomplish.

In those days, public education in France was almost exclusively intrusted to the clergy, who naturally devoted more time to the celebration of religious exercises than to the pursuit of academic researches; and the clergy exerted an almost despotic sway over French thought.

Needless to say, all those teachers who favored the progress of letters

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Sorbonne

and arts attempted to liberate themselves from the yoke of the clergy. But they were immediately confronted with almost overwhelming difficulties and dangers; they were forbidden to write or teach anything contrary to the theories which the "Congregation of the Poor Masters of the Sorbonne" had declared to be orthodox. Those who dared disobey this injunction saw their writings destroyed or were themselves burnt on the Place Maubert; thus Etienne Dolet suffered the extreme penalty for his advanced opinions in 1546.

Understanding that it would be most useful for the Papal power to have at its command such a strong organization as that of the Sorbonne, Pope Alexander IV confirmed the foundation of the college of Robert Sorbon. Thereafter the Sorbonne was greatly extended and exerted considerable authority, acting through the intermediary of its sodales (associates), and its hospites (guests). It was provided with a most complicated administration, which included a provisor, a prior, seniors, procurators and readers, who used to explain the texts to the students; lecturers who presided at the discussions organized between the scholars, and lastly doctors who wore the square cap which the professors still don on particularly solemn occasions.

From Huts to a Palace

Under Richelieu's administration the duties of the Sorbonne became infinitely more complex. It no longer contented itself with being a great center of learning in France; it also assumed the functions of censor, and the doctors in their square caps displayed such zeal in their new rôle that, in

order to reward them for their activity, the great cardinal decided to build a palace for their college. He took this decision with the promptness so characteristic of all the acts of his public or private life. On the 28th of June, 1626, Lemercier, the royal architect, submitted his plans; on the 30th of July Richelieu approved them, and in March, 1627, the "gros œuvre" was already begun.

When the palace was completed, its magnificence bewildered the Sorbonnites, so different was it to their solid dwellings of yore. The vast, square courtyard was surrounded by buildings which comprised a church, a refectory, classrooms, and the dwellings for both guests and associates. Scholars and masters, however, soon became accustomed to their palatial surroundings, and for a century the Sorbonne enjoyed a remarkable prosperity, its

renown attracting many students from the French provinces as well as from other countries.

With the revolution things changed once more. In 1792, the Sorbonnites declined to take their oath to the convention; having always enjoyed entire liberty, they refused to submit themselves to the control of that assembly which, nevertheless, founded some of the institutions which most honor France, such as the normal and polytechnic schools, the primary schools, the Conservatoire of Music, and even the metrical system!

Suppressed for a Time

As the Sorbonne continued to be stubborn, the convention retaliated by suppressing it, going so far even as to change the name of the Rue de la Sorbonne lest it should remind the passers-by of a "congregation as crafty as it was dangerous; enemy of philosophy and of humanity, which wished to see doctors where one ought only to see men." It was decreed that the Rue de la Sorbonne should henceforth bear the name of Catinat, "famous warrior and honest man who was born in this street!" However, today the Rue Catinat is no longer situated in the Latin Quarter; the Sorbonne has once again come into its own and Catinat presides over the destinies of a street appropriately situated near the Place des Victoires.

Abandoned by students and masters, the Sorbonne soon fell into a sorry state of ruin. Grass grew between the great stone flags of the courtyard; one night a part of the dome of the church fell in. The government at last realized that if these buildings were not put to some use, they would soon crumble away. It was therefore decided that the great halls in which the learned doctors of theology had discourse so subtly before an audience of admiring pupils, should shelter the Ecole Normale. Soon, however, a faculty of theology was reinstated in one of its wings, but only for a time.

When Napoleon decided to complete the Louvre, the artists who had been lodged very comfortably in the garrets of the Royal Palace, moved to the Sorbonne, which the Emperor graciously placed at their disposal. Transformed into a museum of the arts, the Sorbonne sheltered a small colony of

painters, sculptors and musicians, some of whom like the famous Prud'Homme achieved great celebrity.

Regains Prestige

In 1821, the artists, in their turn, were asked to leave. They obeyed with regret, each taking himself to a private studio. Learning once more claimed its own, and the Sorbonne became the home of the three new faculties of theology, science, and letters, established by the French Government—faculties which formed the foundation of the modern Sorbonne. To retrace its history, one would have largely to retrace the history of the last century and analyze the evolution of modern French thought, which was formed by the many remarkable masters who lectured there. Amongst some of the greatest of these teachers may be mentioned Villainain, Minister of Public Instruction and author of a well-known "Course of French Literature"; Guizot, the remarkable statesman and historian; Victor Cousin, the celebrated philosopher; Dominique François Arago, one of the greatest natural scientists of the Nineteenth Century; and August Comte, founder of the positivist school.

Today, when one penetrates into one of the great "amphithéâtres" of the university, one cannot think without deep emotion that on this same spot for several centuries, French learning has slowly evolved, and has gradually attained its present luminous development. Little or nothing remains of the old Sorbonne; but the students are still the noisy, turbulent "bons enfants" of yore, whilst in the church there yet hangs the hat of the great cardinal, its crimson strings fraying away to dust as it swings gently in the breeze which is occasionally wafted through the half-open

EMPIRE DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN BOSTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Empire Day, in honor of Queen Victoria, and

celebrated on the anniversary of her birthday, May 24, is to be specially observed in Boston this week by the British-American, Canadian and Scotch societies and clubs of the city. A festival is planned for Mechanics Hall tomorrow night, at which event

Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie of the MacLean Killies will speak, and he will be accompanied to the festival by 100 or 150 of the Killies who were under him in France. The parade to the hall is expected to also include a number of other returned British and Canadian soldiers. The marshaling of the parade is to be in the hands of Col.

James E. Menzies, of the British Military and Naval Veterans Association. Folk dancing, singing of Welsh songs, Scotch dancing and the unveiling of a medallion of Queen Victoria by Hugh Cairns are some of the features planned for the festival.

CITY TELEPHONE SYSTEMS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, California —

Mass meetings in three cities of southern California have passed resolutions favoring the establishment of municipal telephone systems in case relief is not secured through other channels from the rates imposed by the recent orders of the Postmaster-General.

Riverside, Colton, and Santa Ana are the cities in which the agitation on the telephone question resulting from the rate increases has taken on the form of proposals for municipal systems. Many other communities affected by the rate increase have been watching the trend of affairs in other sections. It is believed by attorneys here that the case recently decided by Judge Landis in Chicago, now on its way to the Supreme Court at Washington, will determine the next steps to be taken by the cities in this section.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Gardens Old and New

VI

LONDON, England — A great deal might be written on the subject of the use and abuse of flower shows, so far as the experience of the amateur gardener is concerned. This might also be classified under two headings, the amateur gardener as an exhibitor and the amateur gardener as a spectator at flower shows. The amateur gardener who decides to become an exhibitor at shows of this kind, other than the smaller local shows in his own neighborhood, had better, in the first place, take care that he does not degenerate into a mere pot-hunter. The desire to win prizes at flower shows, for their own sake, or for the sake of the kudos attached to success in this line, will, if indulged, carry him far away from the best traditions of amateur and professional gardening; and, besides this, all the beauty of his garden will be ruthlessly sacrificed to the production of a limited number of prize blooms.

This danger apart, there is no doubt that the desire to play a worthy part as an exhibitor at a flower show of any size or consequence should prove a fine stimulus to achievement, and prevent any tendency to remain satisfied with second-rate results.

"Now," said he, "I have tagged all these 'attic books,' so they will not get mixed up with those that belong in other rooms in the house; and, next, I'll tag all these bundles you have done up, these trunks and other things. We shall have a tag day all our own."

The tagging went on with enthusiasm, the whole family cooperating heartily. All the articles of furniture, except such obvious things as the dining table, fireless cooker, refrigerator and such, were distinctly tagged with the name of the room that was to be their destination. For instance, the boxes of books that belonged on the living room book shelves were so marked, and thus were not confused with those that belonged in the rooms of various members of the family. Boxes and barrels of dining room and kitchen dishes and implements were neatly tagged; so were the pictures, which were packed and marked for the various rooms to which they belonged. The same system was applied to rolls of blankets, pillows, mattresses, sofa cushions, to almost every separate article, bundle, box or barrel to be moved.

Then, to complete his system, so he said, Tom went over to the new house, early on moving day, before the furniture men had even packed their first load, and carefully tagged each room, so that the men might easily and expeditiously deposit their burdens where they belonged, thus saving much local moving and confusion thereafter. When it was all over and the family were comfortably settled in the new home—and the settling took a surprisingly short space of time, considering the size of the family and the multitude of their belongings—Tom's tagging system was voted a great success.

The practice of frequenting the bigger flower shows is certainly, as a rule, to be recommended to the amateur gardener. By this means, he keeps himself informed of what is going on in the gardening world. He also sees a high standard of perfection attained, and this will, in all probability, have a favorable effect on his own efforts. To go to the big flower shows solely with the desire of seeing and buying novelties is surely a degradation of gardening. Yet there are people who are anxious to have the latest tulip or the newest daffodil in their gardens solely because it is the latest, quite apart from its beauty, but they have even less excuse for their actions than the women who buy their clothes on the same method.

On the other hand, to go on contentedly from year to year, so satisfied with the results in one's own garden that there is no wish to see what other gardeners are achieving, is to a great extent to cut oneself off from intelligent progress.

Given the time and the opportunity, a yearly visit to the larger flower shows at which the big growers and gardeners, both amateur and professional, meet and compete, is entirely to be recommended. Quite apart from the mere pleasure of seeing flowers as near perfection as it is possible to do, the bold explorers who are willing to face the adventures of a journey out-of-the-way parts of Asia Minor in search of a new tulip, or of the wilds of the interior of China for the sake of finding a hitherto unknown rock plant. The stay-at-home gardener, who gazes at the delicate beauty of some of these rare finds displayed in the exhibition tent and learns a little of all the difficulties that have been overcome in order to bring them there, is likely to go back to dig in his quiet garden with a new and enlarged sense of all that the love of gardens and of plants and flowers may entail, and with a real sense of gratitude to these adventurous explorers.

A Hat That Costs Nothing

A hat was sadly needed for the new gray voile frock, with its pattern of rose clusters and its gray georgette frills; but the wardrobe held nothing suitable and extra expenditure on millinery was not desirable, in view of the forthcoming holiday.

That evening I dined with a friend. "How do you like my new hat?" she asked, placing on my head an attractive little toque, trimmed with a wreath of flowers and a ribbon bow.

"You see," she continued, "I just took the crown from an old hat, placed the flowers round the edge and the bow at the back, and there you are—a completely different hat."

The effect was so charming that I promptly went home and turned out my wardrobe afresh. A burnt oatmeal straw, with a dilapidated brim, was easily sacrificed to the knife, and a shot blue and gold ribbon and three cerise roses selected for the trimming. The dull blue touch in the ribbon toned pleasantly with the blue-gray of the voile, and a narrow cerise velvet ribbon, round the waist of the frock, corresponded with the roses.

In making the hat, the head lining was put in first and stitched over the edge outside; to cover that, the ribbon was put all the way round and tied at the back. The roses were then placed, one in the front center and one on each side, and, with a floating veil thrown over, the hat was finished.

"Very well, then, if you must keep all those old things stored away, let us be sure that they are all put into the attic of the other house when we

move; otherwise, we'll have an awful time sorting things out. I remember the last time we moved; it was dreadful! I couldn't find anything I wanted for weeks and weeks; I thought we never would get settled. I'm going to think up some more orderly way of working this moving."

The family adjourned and returned to its sorting and packing. Tom strolled off down town. Before long, he returned, and shouting for Mother as soon as he opened the front door, according to his usual custom, was off two steps at a time to the attic, where she was busily packing those ancient treasures.

"I have thought out my scheme," he cried; "we will tag everything, then the moving men can put things in the right rooms, and we can get settled ever so much sooner," and he pulled from his pockets several bunches of tags, pencils, package of small tacks, some strips of pasteboard, and a tack hammer.

"All the implements of my trade as family tagger," he remarked, cheerfully. "Where shall I begin?"

"You might pack those books," Mother suggested, and Tom set to work. It was not long before he had them neatly tied up or packed in the boxes indicated.

"Now," said he, "I have tagged all these 'attic books,' so they will not get mixed up with those that belong in other rooms in the house; and, next, I'll tag all these bundles you have done up, these trunks and other things. We shall have a tag day all our own."

The tagging went on with enthusiasm, the whole family cooperating heartily. All the articles of furniture, except such obvious things as the dining table, fireless cooker, refrigerator and such, were distinctly tagged with the name of the room that was to be their destination. For instance, the boxes of books that belonged on the living room book shelves were so marked, and thus were not confused with those that belonged in the rooms of various members of the family. Boxes and barrels of dining room and kitchen dishes and implements were neatly tagged; so were the pictures, which were packed and marked for the various rooms to which they belonged. The same system was applied to rolls of blankets, pillows, mattresses, sofa cushions, to almost every separate article, bundle, box or barrel to be moved.

Then, to complete his system, so he said, Tom went over to the new house, early on moving day, before the furniture men had even packed their first load, and carefully tagged each room, so that the men might easily and expeditiously deposit their burdens where they belonged, thus saving much local moving and confusion thereafter. When it was all over and the family were comfortably settled in the new home—and the settling took a surprisingly short space of time, considering the size of the family and the multitude of their belongings—Tom's tagging system was voted a great success.

There are many other little things that will help on moving day, and will really prove to be time savers in the end. For instance, every book, every piece of bric-a-brac, and every dish should be dusted or washed, as the case may be, at any rate to be made quite free from dirt of any sort, and then wrapped carefully so that it will be kept clean. All pillows, mattresses, rugs, hangings, and such things, should be well beaten and cleaned and then wrapped so that they, too, will stay clean. Upholstered furniture should be brushed well, out of doors preferably, as should the pillows, hangings, and so forth, mentioned above, and all woodwork should be wiped with an oil dust cloth. In fact, everything that is going into the new home should be as clean as it can be made. As for the new home itself, that, too, should be thoroughly cleaned as to walls, woodwork, windows, and so forth, before any of the furniture is in.

Place it in fast boiling water, adding a teaspoon of salt, and cook it uncovered 12 to 15 minutes, or 20 to 25 minutes if it is a large flower. When done, drain it and use in any way desired. One large cauliflower will serve four people. From June to September, kitchen gardens supply plenty of these vegetables; earlier and later in the year many are sent from southern farms and sell at higher prices than when they are in season locally.

If these simple directions are followed, it will be found that moving day has lost many of its terrors and that the usually long drawn out process of settling has been considerably abbreviated.

One might elaborate the tag system, by drawing rough house maps or floor plans on large sheets of wrapping paper and posting them conspicuously to help the moving men to know just where to deposit their burdens.

A Hat That Costs Nothing

A hat was sadly needed for the new gray voile frock, with its pattern of rose clusters and its gray georgette frills; but the wardrobe held nothing suitable and extra expenditure on millinery was not desirable, in view of the forthcoming holiday.

That evening I dined with a friend. "How do you like my new hat?" she asked, placing on my head an attractive little toque, trimmed with a wreath of flowers and a ribbon bow.

"You see," she continued, "I just took the crown from an old hat, placed the flowers round the edge and the bow at the back, and there you are—a completely different hat."

The effect was so charming that I promptly went home and turned out my wardrobe afresh. A burnt oatmeal straw, with a dilapidated brim, was easily sacrificed to the knife, and a shot blue and gold ribbon and three cerise roses selected for the trimming. The dull blue touch in the ribbon toned pleasantly with the blue-gray of the voile, and a narrow cerise velvet ribbon, round the waist of the frock, corresponded with the roses.

In making the hat, the head lining was put in first and stitched over the edge outside; to cover that, the ribbon was put all the way round and tied at the back. The roses were then placed, one in the front center and one on each side, and, with a floating veil thrown over, the hat was finished.

Moving Day and a Tag System

The family had decided to move, and already they were going over their possessions, in the process of elimination, which usually precedes every moving day. They had lived in that same house for many years, and the attic was stored with a wealth of belongings, treasured by the older members of the family, but not so highly prized by the younger ones; that is, except such things as proved useful for fancy-dress parties and other entertainments. Just after lunch one day, as the whole family was still gathered about the table, Tom, the son of the house, made a bold and astonishing suggestion: "I say," he cried, "why not scrap the attic? Let us take the chest of dress-up clothes and then sell the rest as it stands to the junkman." But Tom's proposal was promptly vetoed.

"Very well, then, if you must keep all those old things stored away, let us be sure that they are all put into the attic of the other house when we

The Desk and Its Equipment

The desk is one of the most important pieces of household furniture affording, as it does, a haven for papers and letters of more or less value at the moment, as well as a convenient place to attend to writing of all kinds. Because of this fact, sufficient thought should be devoted to its selection, first to insure its being of a style befitting the purposes to which it will be adapted, and also to make sure that it is in harmony with the furniture with which it is associated; secondly, that it shall be so placed as to afford the best possible light at all times, and last, that it shall be equipped with those accessories which will make it practical for immediate use.

Where there is no lack of space in the home, it is good plan to have a generous supply of desks, so that each member of the family can have access to his own, thus avoiding confusion resulting from overcrowding. But, when such an arrangement is manifestly impossible, and even in those instances when it is feasible, a large family desk at which all are welcome is a great convenience, provided that each member observes a certain amount of care in using it. The general desk, placed in the living room as it would probably be, makes it possible for members of the family to attend to small matters of the day's routine, without withdrawing from the home circle. It is usually hard for the children to remain in their rooms all evening for study, and the large living-room desk will enable them to do part of their written work with the family. Lack of proper desk facilities is too often the real reason of the general distaste for letter writing. Where one is forced to sit in an uncomfortable place and work under inconvenient conditions, the inclination increases; but, where anything is arranged to anticipate the needs of the user, letter writing becomes far less arduous than many imagine.

For those who wish to adapt their bedroom tables as temporary desks, one of the new improvements of the ordinary blotter pad is a great convenience. These pads are equipped with a series of raised compartments attached at the back of the pad, which serve as holders for stationery, stamps, penholders, and so forth, and are thus kept from being brushed off, as would happen if they were left on a table. Very attractive are many of the new flat desk sets, some of which are made of materials which can be purchased at a moderate price.

Cauliflower Pie—Parboil the cauliflower in the usual way, and when cold, cut it up in small pieces. Make a good cream sauce, not too thick, add the cauliflower and a half cup of grated cheese; season with pepper, salt, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Have ready a deep pie plate, lined with good crust. Pour in the filling, put on the top crust and bake until the crust is thoroughly done. This is another hearty luncheon dish.

Cauliflower Salad—Parboil and cool one cauliflower. Cut it into slices and marinate them for half an hour in French dressing, to which a half bud of garlic has been added. Take 1 cup of chopped celery, 1 cup of cold, chopped heart of lettuce, 1 cup of cold, chopped lamb's tongue, 2 minced pickled lamb's tongues. Drain and add the cauliflower, add mayonnaise that has been made with mustard, and serve in lettuce leaves, garnished with stuffed olives.

Cauliflower Purée—Put 2 teaspoons of minced onion into a saucepan with a tablespoon of butter. Cook 5 minutes, then add a cauliflower that has been parboiled for 10 minutes and chopped fine. Add 10 tablespoons of chicken or lamb broth, season with pepper, salt, a little sugar, and cook gently for 15 minutes, stirring often. Add 1/2 cup of hot milk and 1/4 pint of cream. Put all through a purée sieve and serve with toasted croutons on top of each portion.

Cauliflower Fritters—Bolt the cauliflower until tender, but not until it falls apart, drain and cool it. Cut the flower in small pieces, then drop them into a well seasoned batter and fry as usual. Drain the fritters, dust them with pepper and salt, and serve them in a napkin, with a small tureen of melted butter.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

DISTURBANCE IN BUSINESS SLIGHT

Expected Turmoil Fails to Make Appearance—Slowing Down and Hesitancy the Results of Signing of Armistice

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The sharp dislocation of business, freely predicted as inevitable following the armistice, failed to materialize. Instead there ensued a slowing down and hesitancy, while industry shifted from war to peace, says the First National Bank of Boston. This slackening in business has been of short duration, and it is surprising to note that since last December bank clearings have been running fully 15 per cent over last year's tremendous volume.

One after another the leading industries have become more active, starting with leather, which began to improve the day the armistice was signed, and, in New England, ending with the cotton industry, which for a month past has been steadily gaining in volume and prices. The steel industry is still out of line, largely due to the price uncertainty, which has been accentuated and prolonged by attempted government stabilization. In steel, however, orders are beginning to increase, the export demand is making itself felt, and the largest customer, the Railroad Administration, has begun to buy.

Causes for Confidence

Several factors have contributed to the growing confidence in an era of good business. Stocks of raw materials and goods are scant the world over. In the United States the purchasing power is very great, as witness the heavy and steady volume of retail buying of goods of all classes in recent months—a buying embracing luxuries of all kinds. With these underlying conditions, business men have reached the conclusion that business is to go forward on a basis of comparatively high commodity prices, and have come to a realization that there may be a shortage rather than an overplus of labor.

Those who trace back prosperity to fundamentals find every encouragement in the crop situation, which is the best in the history of the country. With an increased acreage of winter wheat, the average condition is estimated at more than 100 per cent, and the Department of Agriculture estimates the crop at 900,000,000 bushels, which, at the government's guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel, will be worth more than \$2,000,000,000. The winter wheat crop last year amounted to 558,000,000 bushels. The acreage planted to spring wheat will be substantially increased, and the conditions are entirely favorable. There is an abundance of moisture in the ground. If the spring wheat crop should reach 300,000,000 bushels, which is probable, \$678,000,000 would be added to the value of the wheat crop of 1919. These figures afford no ground for pessimism regarding the prosperity of the United States.

Labor Difficulties Subside

General business conditions have improved during the last month, and there has been a marked decrease in actual labor disturbances. Activity in the retail trade has been communicated to a marked extent to wholesale and manufacturing lines, and reports from these sources are much more optimistic.

In construction lines, however, the situation has not improved. The extremely high level of wages and reduced hours have added greatly to the cost of construction, and have caused possible builders to hesitate, but a beginning has been made and in road building a vast amount of work is being undertaken. Abnormally high taxes have been a deterrent factor, as they absorb a larger percentage of the income and necessitate higher rentals. Industrial concerns building for their own use and occupancy are doing little, in the hope that costs will be greatly reduced before long.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

May 20.50 21.60 20.50 21.00
July 20.50 20.37 20.50 20.07
Oct. 27.95 25.10 27.95 28.33
Jan. 27.29 28.25 27.20 28.16
Mch. 27.29 28.15 27.20 28.15
Spots \$1.55, up 30 points.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper was quoted yesterday at 5% @ 5% per cent. Sterling 60-day bills 4.60, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.59, commercial 60-day bills 4.59%, demand 4.62%, cables 4.63%. France demand 6.72, cables 6.70. Guilders demand 39%, cables 39%. Lire demand 8.67; cables 8.63. Bar silver 79%. Government bonds strong, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 5% @ 5% per cent. Call money firm, high 5%; low 5%, ruling rate 5%. Closing bid 5/4 offered at 5%, last 5%. Bank acceptances 4% per cent.

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The cotton exchange here will be closed on June 2, Confederate Memorial Day.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Thursday's	Market	Open	High	Low	Close	Last
Am Best Sugar	Open	Market	80%	80%	80%	81	
Am Can	54%	55	54%	54%	54%	54%	
Am Car & Fdry	102%	103	102	102	102	102	
Am Inter	91%	93	89%	89%	90%	90%	
Am Tel & Tel	105%	106	105%	105%	105%	105%	
Am Sugars	131%	131%	130	131%	131%	131%	
Am Woolen	79	85%	79	83%	83%	83%	
Am Smelters	81	82%	81	82%	82%	82%	
Anaconda	67%	67%	66%	67%	67%	67%	
Atchison	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	
Atch. Gulf & W.I.	165%	167	163%	163%	163%	163%	
Bald Loco	102%	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
B & O	54	54	53%	53%	53%	53%	
Beth Steel B	75%	77%	76	76	76	76	
Blair	15%	15	15	15	15	15	
Chandler	165	168%	165	168%	165	168%	
Ches & Ohio	65%	67%	66	66	66	66	
Chi. M & St. P.	44%	44	45%	45%	45%	45%	
Chi. I & Pac	29	29	29	29	29	29	
China	37%	38%	37%	38%	38%	38%	
Com. Prods	61%	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	
Crucible Steel	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	
Cuba Cane	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	
Da pfd	18%	19%	18%	19%	18%	19%	
Erie	162%	165%	163	165	163	165	
Gen. Electric	182%	184	182%	185	185	185	
Gen. Motors	184	188%	184	185	185	185	
Goodrich	71%	71%	70%	70%	70%	70%	
Govt	54%	55%	54%	54%	54%	54%	
Int. Mer. Mar.	49	49	48%	48%	48%	48%	
Int. M. pfd	123%	125%	123	123	123	123	
Kennecott	31%	35	34%	34%	34%	34%	
Max Motor	44%	45	44	44	44	44	
Mex Pet	182%	182%	180%	180%	180%	180%	
Midvale	47%	48%	47%	48%	47%	48%	
Mo Pacific	32%	32	32	32	32	32	
No. Central	80%	84	80%	81	81	81	
No. N. H. & H.	97	98	96%	96%	96%	96%	
No. Pacific	54	54%	53	53%	53%	53%	
Ohio C. Gas	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	
Penn.	50%	51	50%	50%	50%	50%	
Pigree-Arrow	96	98	94%	94%	94%	94%	
Pan-Am Pet	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	
Ray. Cons.	55%	56%	55%	56%	55%	56%	
Rep. I. Stl.	55%	56%	55%	56%	55%	56%	
Royal Dutch	117%	119	117	117	117	117	
Sinclair	66%	67%	66	66	66	66	
So Pacific	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	
So Railway	31%	31	31	31	31	31	
Studebaker	82%	84%	82%	82%	82%	82%	
Texas Co	27%	27%	27	27	27	27	
Texas Pacific	134%	135%	134%	134%	134%	134%	
U. S. Rubber	98%	98	96%	96	96	96	
U. S. Smelting	68	70	68	70	70	70	
U. S. Steel	102%	103%	102%	102%	102%	102%	
U. S. Food	76	77	75%	77	77	77	
Utah Copper	77%	78	77%	77	77	77	
Westinghouse	55%	57%	55%	57%	55%	57%	
Willys-Over	33%	34%	33%	34%	33%	34%	

BOSTON STOCKS

	Thursday's	Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	105%			
A. A. Ch. com	103%			
A. W. Wool. com	82%	43%		
Am. Bosch Mag	93			
Am Zinc	171%			
Am Zinc pfd	49%	5%		
Am. Alumin. com	92%			
Booth Fish	73%	1		
Boston Elev.	73%			
Boston & Me.	24			
Bufile & Sup.	24%			
Cal & Arizona	64			
Cal & Hecla	40%			
Copper Range	45%	14%		
Diamond Dally	1%			
East Man.	27%			
Fairbanks	61%			
Grandy	71%			
Greene Can.	41%			
I. C. Creek com	48%			
Isle Royale	29			
Lake Copper	4			
Mass. Gas	5%			
May-Off. Colonies	61%			
Miami	27%			
Mohawk	61	2		
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32			
North Butte	11%			
Old Dominion	35	1		
Oregon	51%			
Pan-Am. Creek	51%			
Park. & Stewart	47			
Swift & Co.	144%	14		
United Fruit	183			
United Shoe	52%			
U. S. Smelting	70%	23%		

New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	11%	11%
A. Etna Explos.	11%	11%
Big Ledge	5%	5%
Boone	11%	11%
Boston & Mont.	61%	62%
Caledonia	63%	

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CANADA



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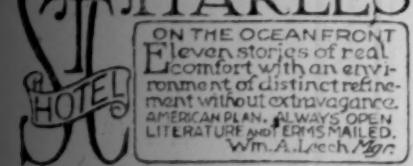
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Raymond & Whitehead, 17 Temple Place; Beckman's, 23 Washington St., Boston.

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Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and

Service. French

pure American Water throughout from our well

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431 Rooms with Bath, \$2.50 to \$5

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In the center of the theatre, automobile and

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Double room, with bath, \$2.50.

Bedroom, bath, \$3.

Bedroom, bath, \$4.

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CHAS. P. ZAZZALLI, Managing Director.

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SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

South Warren and Harrison Streets

Make this your hotel when you come to

Syracuse—this you'll enjoy it.

Rooms without bath, \$1.50.

With bath, \$2.00 and up.

E. L. BULDGES, Manager.

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NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel

28th Street
Near Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

Announcing
a Third
Addition



Room and Bath \$2 and up; Two Persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

2000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms.

The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

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Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

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LIQUOR LAWS IN EASTERN CANADA

Dominion Prohibition Committee
Ready to Support Government
in Submitting Question to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the executive secretary of the Dominion Prohibition Committee, that body is satisfied with the recent legislation introduced by Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, on the subject of prohibition. Entire agreement is accorded the policy of social legislation being left largely in the domain of the provincial legislatures. The provisions of the bill will have the following effect:

1. They prohibit the manufacture within a province for beverage purposes of any liquor the sale of which as a beverage is prohibited by the laws of such province.

2. They prohibit the importation into any province for beverage purposes of any liquor the sale of which as a beverage is prohibited by the laws of such province.

3. They further prohibit the importation of liquors permitted by the laws of a province to be sold for beverage purposes provided such liquors can be manufactured within the province.

Position of Quebec and Ontario

Having these points in view the committee recognizes the government's logical position in not interfering with the legislation in Quebec and Ontario, such as for instance, the proposal in the former province to permit the importation of foreign wines provided they conform to the provincial standards, and again in Ontario in the case of the manufacture of native wines. In the latter case the federal government's prohibition of the manufacture of native wines would not be logical if the province permitted the sale of such liquor.

There is one point in which the Dominion Prohibition Committee does not see eye to eye with the government. The proposed legislation is for one year after the peace treaty is signed; the committee desires to change this so that the law should remain in effect subject to a vote of the people of Canada as to its continuance or discontinuance; or as an alternative, it is suggested that the law should continue in effect subject to a provincial option provision allowing any province to request its continuance or discontinuance.

The following letter was sent to the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, immediately after the introduction of his resolution in the House of Commons:

"Dear Sir Thomas:
On behalf of the Dominion committee, and the temperance groups of all the provinces, I wish to express our pleasure in having the proposed legislation announced in such satisfactory form. The modifications you suggested during our brief conversation in the corridor of the house, were considered in our committee, and the following statements will cover our views:

"1. Reimportation of foreign wines: It is evidently the intention of the Quebec Act to permit the use of foreign wines which conform to the provincial standard, it is necessary, in order to avoid the appearance of coercion, that the federal legislation permit the importation of such wines into that Province.

"2. Reimportation of Ontario native wine into Quebec: Inasmuch as under the proposed legislation, native wines may continue to be manufactured as a beverage in Ontario, so long as the law of that Province permits its sale for that purpose, it is reasonable to permit the Province of Quebec to import the Ontario wines on the same general terms as foreign wines.

"It is our opinion, however, that the right to manufacture native wine in the Province of Ontario should be conditional upon the law of that Province, permitting its sale as a beverage, and not upon standards of any other province, which may be disposed to import it.

Permanent Legislation Needed

"It would thus appear that the only point over which there is not full agreement between us, relates to making some provision for permanency of the legislation.

"Any thought of appearing unreasonably urgent in respect to this, would be very repugnant to me, and to others, whom I represent. It would be equally distasteful to us to appear either unmindful or distrustful of our returning soldiers. We feel that either of our alternate proposals provides fairly for securing the views of the returning men. We feel also, that either gives your government a satisfactory guarantee as to public sentiment.

"In accordance with our declared policy, we are still ready to support the Dominion Government if it should choose to submit the whole question to popular vote. Having recognized the disposition in eastern Canada to avoid a Dominion vote, we suggested the provincial option alternative, as one which might be more favorably considered by Parliament. This proposal has had careful scrutiny by such eminent constitutional lawyers as the firm of Aikins, Loftus & Co., and has been pronounced sound in principle, as well as happily adapted to the policy of leaving social legislation so far as possible, subject to provincial sentiment and ideas.

"I trust that you will believe me to be more anxious to ease your tasks and strengthen your hand, than I am to bring additional burdens, and that in spite of all appearances to the contrary, I appreciate very greatly your very evident desire to do the thing you believe to be best and wisest, and I thank you for your unfailing courtesy and good will toward myself, and those I have the honor to represent."

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GENERAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR RENT Cottage and bathhouse on the Island at Lake George, New York, on main shore. Five bedrooms, large living room, dining room and kitchen. A cool breeze at all times from the river, view of river unobstructed. Inquire, E. M. ALLENWELL, No. 418 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

SOMEWHERE in the vicinity of New York there is for rent for occupancy Oct. 1st, a medium sized house or 3-room apartment, a cheerful in location and convenient to transportation. Accessibility to Grand Central or New Haven stations preferred. Please call full particulars. W. G. Moulter, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Two boys, high or prep. school graduates, to start at the foot of the ladder with a large insurance company, with object of making the business and developing it for the organization. An excellent opportunity for boys of the right calibre. They must be intelligent, earnest, and well bred; of serious purpose, with a desire to work hard and to remain. Call at No. 88 Pearl Street, Boston, between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WANTED—First-class manufacturing jeweler, job man and engraver, able to estimate and take work. Steady position, good pay for right man. P. A. GOODNOUGH, 710 State St., Erie, Pa.

AN assistant of general executive ability in wholesale house. Write giving experience, references, salary, and address. K. MILLIS, 36 Warren St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housekeeper, Protestant family of 5; good plain cook, good wages and good home. For interview write MRS. M. C. GORDON, 1100 Main St., R.R. 1, Yonkers, N. Y., phone Yonkers 5722.

DESIRABLE position open for competent stenographer for all or part of period from June 30 to Aug. 30. Apply promptly. WORUMBO COMPANY, 234 1/2 Ave. N., New York City.

COOK who appreciates consideration and good home. Telephone Branch Brook 926, Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY Graduate of Latin desires position for the summer as companion for children not under 3 years of age, Mass. or Me. preferred. Address P. 11, Monitor Office, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

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WAR PANEL ACCEPTED BY MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale, commander of the twenty-sixth division, has written to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, offering to Massachusetts a bronze panel engraved with the battles engaged in by the twenty-sixth division, which has been sent to him by the Countess du Boisrouvray, wife of the ranking French officer on duty with the division in France. Governor Coolidge immediately replied to the General, thanking him for the offer and accepting it.

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are made up to a standard, NOT down to a price."

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THE AVENUE GIFT SHOP

EDUCATIONAL

ACTIVITY RESUMED
AT CAMBRIDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The past term at Cambridge has witnessed the revival of the activity which was interrupted by the absence of nearly all the students and a large part of the teaching and research staffs on war service. From the moment when the armistice was signed until the beginning of the term, and continuously even after the term had commenced, college tutors have been exceedingly busy dealing with applications for admission, or readmission as students, from officers and soldiers about to be demobilized.

At the beginning of the term in January there were in residence some 1600 students of various years, or about half the average total of the years preceding the war, and the numbers have been increasing during the term. It is particularly gratifying to see among the undergraduates not a few who were in their first or second years of residence at the outbreak of war in 1914. Their return has falsified the prediction of those who declared that a man who had spent four years of responsible life in the army, and was four years older than when he left Cambridge, would be unwilling to go back to a student's life. The regulations have been modified so that those who have been away on war service may count their residence now as though it were continuous with the period immediately before the war, for the purpose of qualifying for degrees.

Larger Laboratories Needed

The revival of activity this term has been more rapid in the natural sciences than in other subjects, and the classes have been attended by an even larger proportion of students than was usual before the war. Some of the classes in chemistry have had to cope with even more students than before the war. In engineering, also, there have been large numbers of students. There is, consequently, great pressure on the laboratory accommodation, and if the present influx of students continues, considerable extensions will certainly be required. On account of the present lack of funds for the enlargement of permanent buildings, and owing to the difficulties due to shortage of labor in the building trades at the present time, it is proposed to supplement the existing laboratories to some extent by temporary huts purchased from the army authorities. One of these has already been erected.

Some little difficulty has been encountered in teaching the large number of students, owing to the depleted state of the staffs of lecturers and demonstrators. The roll of honor among the teaching staff is a long one and contains names well honored outside Cambridge circles. Among these may be mentioned Prof. B. Hopkinson, F.R.S., who was professor of engineering, and Dr. Keith Lucas, F.R.S. Both had used their great attainments for the improvement of aeroplane design, although without previous experience of flying machines, and both had done work in the air service of a quality never surpassed and only equaled, perhaps, by some half dozen other men in England. Other teachers are away from Cambridge on government service, and since these have generally occupied more responsible positions than their intended pupils in Cambridge, the army authorities have been unwilling to release them so soon as the undergraduates; indeed, many are still away. The result has been to throw more work on those who have remained in Cambridge, and on those who were demobilized early.

Societies in Full Swing

Many of the societies which formerly flourished in Cambridge have, with the returning students, recommenced their activities. Debates at the union began on Feb. 4, and college debating societies are mostly in full swing. Some of the clubs for the discussion of philosophical and other problems have started again. The various athletic clubs having reopened; it is expected that contests will be held against Oxford in cricket and in athletics next term; possibly others may be arranged. Rowing has been cared for in Cambridge by several old blues who have come up for the purpose, and inter-college races have been held this term, on a somewhat different plan from the old Lent races—this on account of the inexperience of the crews. The college first boats raced in timed races, and the second and third boats in bumping races. Trinity Hall won the timed races, and First Trinity second boat was head of the river in the bumping races. These two clubs have always held high positions on the river in the years before the war, and the five years' interval does not seem to have affected their tradition. There have been four trial eights on the river this term, instead of the two which were usual before the war; from their crews an eight will be selected to row against Oxford.

Fundamental Changes

In the midst of the revival of these and other old established activities, Cambridge has not forgotten the altered conditions and points of view resulting from the war, and the last few months have seen a large number of fundamental changes in university routine, more perhaps than in any previous period of its history. The importance of the various subjects has changed considerably during the past 10 years, necessitating the establishment of new departments of teaching, and rendering others of less importance. It will be remembered that in the past term Greek has been declared to be no longer a compulsory subject for the previous examination, which is usually taken before entering the university. Three new professorships which have recently been established

are those of French, of naval history, and of aeronautical engineering. The professorship in French is the gift of the Drapers' Company, to whom the university has been indebted for other benefactions in the past; the professorships in naval history and in aeronautical engineering are generously given by Lord Rothermere and Mr. Emile Mond, respectively, in memory of their sons. For the last-named professorship there are a number of strong candidates among young Cambridge men who have served in the flying services during the war, and have by their researches contributed largely to the development of the modern airship and aeroplane.

Changes of another type are perhaps of even greater importance, for they tend toward facilitating intercourses and collaboration with other universities and with the army and navy. There have been some 400 naval officers in residence this term, under instruction side by side with undergraduates, and Cambridge now welcomes 200 officers and soldiers of the American Army who expect to remain till the end of June.

Ph.D. Degree Established

The Senate has this term voted by a large majority in favor of the proposals for establishing a Ph.D. degree obtainable by research workers from Cambridge or other universities. Such students have always been welcomed in Cambridge, but hitherto have been unable to obtain degrees other than B.A. or M.A. which do not carry the title of doctor.

The following is a short abstract of the regulations affecting intending research students from outside Cambridge. Applicants for admission as research students must write to the secretary of the board of research studies, and must accompany their application by (1) a diploma or other certificate of graduation at a university, (2) a statement as to the course of research which the applicant desires to pursue together with such evidence of attainments and of previous study as he may be able to submit, and (3) a certificate that the applicant has attained the age of 21 years. In exceptional cases persons may be admitted as research students who do not present a certificate of graduation, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of general educational qualification. In order to qualify for the degree of Ph.D., three years' research work will usually be required, of which at least two years must be spent in Cambridge and one in some other place approved by the board of research studies; but when a student has, previous to his admission to Cambridge, done at least one year's research elsewhere, he may be excused one year out of the usual three. Supervision of the student's research will be provided by the board. At the end of the three years the student will be expected to present a dissertation on the subject of his research, stating which portions are claimed as his original work and how far he is indebted to previous work; and he will be examined orally or otherwise in the subject. In case the student fails to obtain the Ph.D. degree at his first attempt, he may be allowed to continue his work for a year more.

Research students will generally have the same standing in the universities as Bachelors of Art of similar seniority and will be eligible for university prizes and scholarships open to graduates. It is hoped that many who would formerly have gone to German universities will now come to Cambridge and those other English universities which have instituted a Ph.D. degree.

THE POLYTECHNIC
SCHOOL, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Polytechnic School has reopened its gates and the courses have been resumed just where they had been interrupted at the end of July, 1914. Little did those belonging to the promotion of 1911, who were leaving the school definitely in 1914, or those of the promotions of 1912 and 1913, dream, on leaving for the annual holidays, that four years would elapse before their return to the great military school.

Never did the ancient building of the Rue Descartes, where so many generations of great engineers and soldiers have been formed (let the names of Foch and Joffre suffice) witness a more stirring ceremony than that which took place on March 17, when General Curmer, commanding officer of the school, decorated some of the students who had particularly distinguished themselves during the war, including Lieutenant Baudoux, Lieutenant Barralis, Lieutenant Labaye, Lieutenant Fresnay de Contard.

Ninety Hundred Pupils

The Polytechnic School now counts 900 pupils, and as it is impossible to lodge them all within the walls of the institution, it has been decided that they can either simply attend the classes as in ordinary schools, or day-boarders as they wish. War has in many cases precipitated the course of events, and many "pips" are now married and heads of families, so that it really would be rather difficult to make them submit to rules which were adapted to former times and conditions.

When the first class was reopened, all the pupils present of the same promotion, or "coconuts" as they are called in the slang of the school, who found themselves grouped as of yore in the old familiar class rooms, experienced a moment of intense emotion. But how different they were from the gay boys of 1914! Today the Polytechnic School counts 130 captains, and 43 pupils, both "ances" (ancients) and "conquées" (new comers), who are

decorated with the Legion of Honor so gloriously won.

Among the pupils of whom the school is most proud, is a young captain—an "ace"—who has won no less than eight "citations." In fact "palms" and "citations" abound: 1650 have been distributed among the pupils of the school who took part in the war, and who moreover count 400 chevrons for wounds received on the field of honor.

The class of mechanics of the "X," as the school is termed by its inmates, is directed by Mr. Paul Painlevé, who was Minister of War. Before beginning his lesson, Mr. Painlevé paid tribute to the 700 pupils who had fallen at the front, and then began to speak quite naturally, "Gentlemen, as we saw last year . . . Last year" was 1914. Quite simply Mr. Painlevé had spanned the terrible chasm that seemed to yawn between yesterday and today, and surely this lapsus is of good augury for the future of France, for it proves, does it not, that both the valiant horizon-clad officers and their cadets wearing the black tunic and smart "pique" of the school, have left the past behind them and are looking forward to the future with the same brave, unflinching gaze which has enabled them to win the war, and which will permit them to be among the foremost in the great economic effort of tomorrow.

Cooperation

The tendency for English to become more closely related to the everyday experience of the pupil is further emphasized by the fact that it is becoming more and more closely correlated with the work of other departments. References relating to civics, history, the sciences and mathematics are frequently assigned in the English classes. Compositions based on the content subjects are required in most schools. The teachers of other departments cooperate with the English departments in requiring high standards in the oral and written work of pupils. To the extent that effective cooperative relations are established, the habits cultivated in the English department will become permanent tools in effective expression.

**TEACHING ENGLISH
BY NEW METHODS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Several radical changes have taken place during the last 10 years in instruction in English which are very significant in the present period of reconstruction. More emphasis has been given to oral composition. The essential phases of language, grammar, compositions, and rhetoric have been determined and emphasized. Increased attention has been given to supplementary reading and to current literature. Less attention has been given to detailed analyses of the literary selections which are studied. The work in English has been correlated much more effectively with the work in other departments. Inasmuch as English is a required subject of all students in each of the four years of the high-school course, the kind of instruction which is given in this subject is a matter of first importance.

Oral composition has received increased emphasis during recent years because of its very large social value. Very few people devote themselves to types of writing which require a high degree of skill. On the other hand, one is in constant oral communication with friends and associates. Business men dictate most of their letters. Active participation in group discussions and civic enterprises requires more or less fluent command of oral English. In order to train boys and girls to express themselves more effectively, teachers of English are giving much more time and attention to oral work.

Changes in Instruction

The changes which have come into English instruction reflect to some extent the scientific tendencies of the times. Detailed studies have been made to determine the essential elements of language, grammar and composition. Teachers of English are no longer assuming that all parts of technical grammar are of large importance and must be taught. They have learned through recent investigations that certain parts of grammar are very important, while other parts have little real value. These parts, which have been determined on the basis of objective studies, enable the teacher to organize instruction much more economically and effectively than was possible before the relative functional values of the various units of instruction were known.

One of the most promising tendencies in English instruction today is the increased amount of attention which is given to supplementary reading and to current literature. For several decades a very large part of the reading material for high-school classes was selected from the so-called standard classics. As a result the pupil had little opportunity to establish permanent interests in other fields of literature. By the time the pupil enters the high school he has developed an interest in civic and vocational problems. English teachers are giving more attention to these interests and are providing pupils with well-selected lists of supplementary books dealing with such problems. In fact it is by no means uncommon to find readings and discussions in English courses which relate to matters of vocational guidance. In a number of schools freshman courses in English are organized about the problems of the community. Extensive readings are assigned which inform the pupil in regard to these problems. It is needless to say that such courses contribute very largely to the development of intelligent citizens.

**THE POLYTECHNIC
SCHOOL, PARIS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLLEGE STATION, Texas.—The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has adopted a program of direct service to the people of the State, and one of the first steps in this program is to help the farmers and ranchmen solve the problem of finding the best-paying crops, as well as questions regarding production, transportation and marketing of products. The college has established a division of farms and ranches in charge of Prof. H. M. Elliott, farm management specialist of the extension service. The new bureau will conduct special investigations into the cost of growing cotton and other farm products in various parts of the State, as well as the cost of raising cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and other animals. The information gathered will be given to the farmers and ranchmen without cost.

zens of a community, too much emphasis cannot be given to an intelligent study of civic problems.

The tendency to give less attention to detailed analyses of literary selections is in harmony with the developments of modern methodology. Investigation has shown that one can learn details more effectively after a view of the whole has been secured. Hence, the piece-meal method of studying literary selections has been largely discontinued. Furthermore, as high-school pupils are becoming more and more representative of our entire population, the fact has been recognized that a detailed study of the literary qualities and merits of a selection are much less important now than formerly. As a result, attention is being directed more and more largely to the important factual contributions which selections have to make.

Cooperation

The tendency for English to become more closely related to the everyday experience of the pupil is further emphasized by the fact that it is becoming more and more closely correlated with the work of other departments. References relating to civics, history, the sciences and mathematics are frequently assigned in the English classes. Compositions based on the content subjects are required in most schools. The teachers of other departments cooperate with the English departments in requiring high standards in the oral and written work of pupils. To the extent that effective cooperative relations are established, the habits cultivated in the English department will become permanent tools in effective expression.

ALSACE-LORRAINE
SCHOOL PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The nomination of Mr. Millerand to the post of High Commissioner of France to Alsace-Lorraine will perhaps have the effect of putting a little order and method into the organization of teaching in these provinces. Until now, order and method have been sadly lacking, and things had been conducted in a haphazard fashion. According to the best information available, it seems that any soldiers who happened to be university men were nominated to the posts left vacant by the departure of the German instructors. Many of these new members of the staff were demobilized a few weeks later and replaced by others who were in their turn liberated.

This continual instability might easily have been avoided had those responsible for the organization of education in the liberated provinces taken the trouble to find teachers willing to establish themselves definitely in Alsace, and to offer to each a suitable post.

Recruiting Teachers

On the contrary, what has been accomplished is merely to disorganize, in that part of Alsace which has been occupied for a considerable time by the French, a system which gave excellent results, without in any way improving the conditions of education in the other regions of the liberated provinces.

It would appear, however, that efforts have been made during the last weeks to introduce some regularity into the recruiting of the personnel of Alsation schools and colleges. Circulars addressed to those properly qualified have explained the conditions of service and the advantages offered to teachers who wish to take up professional work in Alsace-Lorraine.

Staff Requirements

The Ministry of Public Instruction stipulates that these teachers must be young, active, and know the Alsation dialect. They must, moreover, start for Alsace alone, and with the minimum of baggage, and get to their post, wherever it may be situated, as rapidly as possible. They will receive their usual salary, together with special allowances on account of the high cost of living. Nor will they forfeit the "supplément communal" of the posts which they have left and which for a certain time are still kept open for them if they wish to return. The special allowances in Alsace-Lorraine include free lodging and a daily indemnity of 10 francs.

As will be seen, many advantages are offered to the teachers of France in order to persuade them to take a part in the reorganization of education in Alsace. It is to be presumed that Mr. Millerand, who is renowned for his energy, will find yet other ways of solving, in a manner satisfactory to all, this problem, which is one of the many that await him in his new position.

TEXAS COLLEGE TO
HELP THE FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLLEGE STATION, Texas.—The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has adopted a program of direct service to the people of the State, and one of the first steps in this program is to help the farmers and ranchmen solve the problem of finding the best-paying crops, as well as questions regarding production, transportation and marketing of products. The college has established a division of farms and ranches in charge of Prof. H. M. Elliott, farm management specialist of the extension service. The new bureau will conduct special investigations into the cost of growing cotton and other farm products in various parts of the State, as well as the cost of raising cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and other animals. The information gathered will be given to the farmers and ranchmen without cost.

SPANISH TEACHING
IN THE PHILIPPINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was practically inevitable that the jealousy between the Spaniards and the Portuguese during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, due to their common efforts to push discoveries west and east from the Mediterranean, would sooner or later cause friction which might easily result in an armed clash. With the laudable view to prevent both friction and clash, Pope Alexander VI, on May 4, 1493, issued his famous Bull of Demarcation, establishing an imaginary line 100 leagues (say 300 miles) west of the Azores Islands, and declaring that Spain should have the sole right—that is, so far as the commands of His Holiness were respected by the faithful Roman Catholics—to all lands discovered west of that line, and Portugal the same right to all like discoverers east thereof. The alphabets and the languages of the two former showed plainly the influence of southeastern continental Asia, while the writing of the Visayans was almost unique. Many Sanskrit words, or at any rate of Sanskrit derivation, were found in the languages of these three peoples and their numerous tribal units.

Of course, all these distinctive linguistic features soon disappeared under Spanish influence, but the alphabets and the literatures made the task of the European priests much easier than could otherwise possibly have been the case when they attempted to adapt their religious books to the understanding of the natives.

As a matter of course, there were priests in every ship's company, although the number with Legazpi's primary expedition was insufficient to permit of a serious effort at proselytizing generally; nevertheless, the elaborate services of the Roman Catholic Church appealed strongly to the native fondness for brilliancy of apparel and elaborate ceremony. An interesting incident came to light soon after Legazpi's arrival, which greatly confirmed the Spanish priest's wish that fathered their thought; it seemed that some time after Magellan's visit and the departure of his company, a small image of an infant had been found, either on Cebu or Mactan. To be sure, the infant was black, but that did not lessen the conviction of the natives that they had secured a great "feast" of the foreigners, so they decked it with tawdry finery and installed in their temple. When the priests found how much honor was paid "The Holy Child Jesus," they took it as a good omen for the success of their own efforts to introduce Christianity. The image was taken in charge by the Austin Friars, installed in an oratory at Manila, and subsequently transferred to a church specially built for it, called after the accepted, if inaccurate name of the amateur.

Magellan's Expedition

The acceptance of the rotundity of the earth and the crude approximation of its circumference which the Spaniards were then able to make, led them to believe that the same information would not carry the Portuguese rights under the Bull so far to the eastward from Europe as to cover the coveted islands. Accordingly, an expedition was fitted out by the Spanish Government and the command thereof given to Ferdinand Magellan, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact, a mere vessel of 100 tons, and was easily overtaken by the fleet of the Spaniards, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered a great vessel, was, in fact,

THE HOME FORUM

Each Man's Worth

Know all that gentle blood may bring
No benefit, or anything.

Except what each man's worth may
give.

Know, also, none of all that live
Can ask for honor, praise or blame.

By reason of another's name.

Jean de Meung (tr. by Walter
Besant).

"The Soote Season"

The year now enters upon the one season which everybody loves—the charmed transition from harsh winds and northern storms to the luxurious fervor of summer. This is the only true spring of the poets; for when anyone praises the sweetness of spring, it is not what the calendar calls so that is meant. When, a few days ago, there came a day of southwest zephyrs and soft light, and the maples first began actually to unfold their pushing buds, ready and waiting a long time for the sign, and the elms began to cast shadows, so that before night the streets had grown closer and the nearer hills showed that ineffable tender green that is rather a dream of foliage than the thing itself—then your neighbor met you with a smile and said, "Well, this is something like spring!" He was mistaken—it was something like summer. The truth is, the most of people do not love spring at all; what they love is summer.

Spring is all that we have had since February. The frosty nights, the cutting winds, the gray days, the hiding sun—these are all circumstances of the northern spring, which nevertheless conquers every now and then a day so lovely that it is memorable even when June, rich in exquisite bloom and fragrance, has taken possession of a beautiful earth made ready for her.

Most unreasonably the world insists on asking from Spring what she cannot give until she bids us farewell. It is like—to compare the original to the imitation—comparing an artist through the processes of his picture; the filling the canvas with paint, the back-color that tells nothing, the first rude suggestion of the composition, the masses indicated, and so on; and at every stage abusing the artist because we do not see beauty and sweet perfectness.

When Spring goes, she leaves the finished picture—that is June. Is not this in truth the very time that might well have been meant by Surrey?

"The soote season, that bud and bloom
forth brings,

With green hath clad the hill, and
eke the vale;—

Summer is come, for every spray now
springs;

The busy bee her honey now she
mings;

Winter is worn, that was the flow-
er's bale."

—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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"Be Ye Therefore Perfect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS when Jesus was delivering what has come to be known as the Sermon on the Mount that he said: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." His whole discourse was an exposition of the doctrine of perfection; and it was driven home with the directness distinctive of all his teaching, in the words just quoted.

It is not uncommon to hear it voiced that the Sermon on the Mount is impracticable. How often it is thought by many who for the time being may be looking at the infirmities and frailties of human existence, that Jesus was an impossible idealist—one who spoke continually over the heads of humanity and often acted, as when he healed the sick and raised the dead, in a manner utterly beyond their comprehension. That is how the unenlightened human consciousness is apt to look upon the words and works of Jesus the Christ. Both remain enigmatic to it. Even the most skeptical, however, seldom doubt the authenticity of the New Testament narrative. At any rate, all who have studied, more than superficially, its Scriptures have concluded that the man Jesus lived on earth and that he was extraordinary in what he said and did. But human history is always open to dispute; and especially is this the case when it pertains to the distant past where it is apt to be merged into tradition. Notwithstanding this, the words of Christ Jesus have been instinctively felt to be true, since ever they were uttered, by very many who have been helped by his admonitions into nobler ways of living, and inspired by them into following paths which have led them into deeper peace. Still, there was lacking to them the certainty of scientific conviction that his works could be repeated, until the great discovery of Christian Science.

When Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, the Key was given to the entire Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The teaching of the prophets became clear and distinct, the doctrine and works of Christ Jesus perfectly intelligible. These doctrines were recognized as the outcome of the logical and purposeful reasoning of one who possessed an unsurpassed knowledge of God, the divine Principle of being. They were found to be based on the scientific understanding of reality. In other words, Jesus the Christ knew, as no one had ever known before, the truth about God and about man. He was able because of his purity, his unselfishness, his utter unworldliness, to see through the unreality of matter to the realities of Spirit, to those eternal spiritual ideas which ever abide in "the bosom of the Father." All this is made clear by Christian Science.

What then, more particularly, is the explanation which Christian Science gives, and which throws such light on the teaching of Jesus? Primarily it lies in what it teaches about God, and secondarily in what it teaches about God's creation, man. Christian Science declares that God is infinite, perfect Mind, and that perfect Mind is thus omnipresent as divine Principle. Being infinite, nothing real exists but Mind. What, then, is creation? It is the expression of Mind; and as such is idea. That is to say, infinite and perfect Mind is manifested in Mind's infinite idea; and Mind's idea is man. This is very metaphysical, some one may say. Truly, that is so. But it cannot be otherwise in dealing with infinite Mind. God, then, is Mind; and spiritual man is the expression of Mind. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 591 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in the definition of man: "MAN. The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." There it is, the fullest and most metaphysical definition of man ever given.

Reflect upon this definition. Does it not at once emphasize the entirely spiritual nature of man? Man, the image and likeness of God, reflects, as consciousness, all the lesser ideas of God; and it is this which constitutes man's actual and real dominion "over all the earth." No longer is man recognized as limited and material. Man is beheld in divine Science to be the expression of infinite Mind. Now since Mind is perfect, what must Mind's creation, man, be? Imperfect? Can perfect Mind create imperfect idea? The questions have but to be put to answer themselves. Perfect Mind is expressed by perfect man. Christ Jesus knew this when he commanded his followers to be perfect. Nothing is more certain than the fact that it was because he was acquainted with the truth about the perfection of God that he urged upon mankind to learn the truth about the perfection of spiritual man and so to strive to become like man. The whole position is wonderfully summed up on page 302 of Science and Health: "The Science of being reveals man as perfect," Mrs. Eddy writes, "even as the Father is perfect, because the Soul, or Mind, of the spiritual man is God, the divine Principle of all being, and because this real man is governed by Soul instead of sense, by the law of Spirit, not by the so-called laws of matter."

"Oh, certainly, have the parlors high-studded. But you've seen some of those pretty old-fashioned country-houses, haven't you, where the entrance-story is very low-studded?"

"Yes," Lapham assented.

"Well, don't you think something of that kind would have a very nice

sense of man. Christian Science shows that the one is real, the other unreal. Mortal man, so-called, is a false material sense of man; and this material sense must be destroyed by the truth about spiritual man. As the process of destruction of all that is false goes on, a better understanding is obtained of man as the perfect idea of Mind. Paul had many a struggle within himself; but he was aware that always the struggle was between the spiritual or the unreal, between the carnal mind, the material sense of man. In his oft-quoted admonition to the Corinthians he said: "Be perfect, be of good com-

fort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

It was as if he had told them, as Christian Science is telling mankind today. There is one Mind,

perfect and good; strive to realize that man is the creation of this perfect Mind, and thus come into your birthright of peace, harmony, and perfection. The human race is held in bondage by its material theories of creation. All its suffering springs from that source. The human race will be saved or healed exactly as men learn the truth about the creative Principle and Principle's perfect creation, spiritual man.

forget how much of Shakespeare's best, or of Ben Jonson's, is later than Elizabeth, so I have thought it no insult to include any English poet, born in our time, under the great name "Victorian." . . . For my part after many months spent in close study of Victorian verse—re-reading old favorites and eagerly making acquaintance with much that was new to me—I rise from the task in reverence and wonder not only at the mass (not easily sized) of poetry written with ardor in these less than a hundred years, but at the amount of it which is excellent, and the height of some of that excellence.—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

The Measure of Victorian Verse

Of the difficulties that waylay a Victorian anthologist, two are obvious. Where is he to begin? Where to end? The first he has proved less formidable than it looked, and the second scarcely formidable at all. Though Wordsworth happened to be the first laureate of Queen Victoria's reign, no one will argue that he belongs to it . . . For the close: as we reckon Drummond of Hawthornden, Herrick, even Shirley, among the Elizabethans, and choose to

In the Distance: Niagara

The moon was at its highest point of the heavens, here and there at wide, clear intervals twinkled a thousand stars. Sometimes the moon rested on a group of clouds which looked like the summit of high mountains crowned with snow; little by little the clouds grew longer and rolled out into transparent and waving zones of white satin, or changed into light flakes of frost, into innumerable wandering flocks on the blue plains of the firmament. Again the arch of the heavens seemed transformed into a shore on which one saw level rows, parallel lines such as are made by the regular ebb and flow of the sea; a gust of wind tore this veil again and there appeared everywhere in the sky great banks of dazzling white down, so soft that one could almost feel their softness and their elasticity.

The scene on the earth was not less beautiful; the silvery and velvety light of the moon floated over the top of the forest, and here and there penetrated through the trees, throwing rays of light even in the deepest shadows. The narrow brook which flowed at my feet, burying itself from time to time amidst thickets of oak, willow, and sugar trees, and reappearing a little farther off in the glades, all sparkling with the constellations of the night, seemed like a ribbon of azure silk spotted with diamond stars, and striped with black bands.

Across the river in a wide, natural meadow the moonlight rested quietly on the pasture, where it spread out like a sheet. A few birch trees scattered over the savannah, sometimes blending, with the caprice of the winds, into the background, seemed to be surrounded with pale gauze, and sometimes, rising from the chalky trunks hidden in the darkness, formed, as it were, islands of floating shadows on an immovable sea of light. Near by, all was silence and stillness, save for the falling of the leaves, the rough passing of a sudden gust, or the rare and broken whooping of the gray owl; while in the distance the solemn rolling of Niagara was heard, as it echoed in the stillness of the night from desert to desert, and died away in the solitary forest.—Chateaubriand.

The Farmer

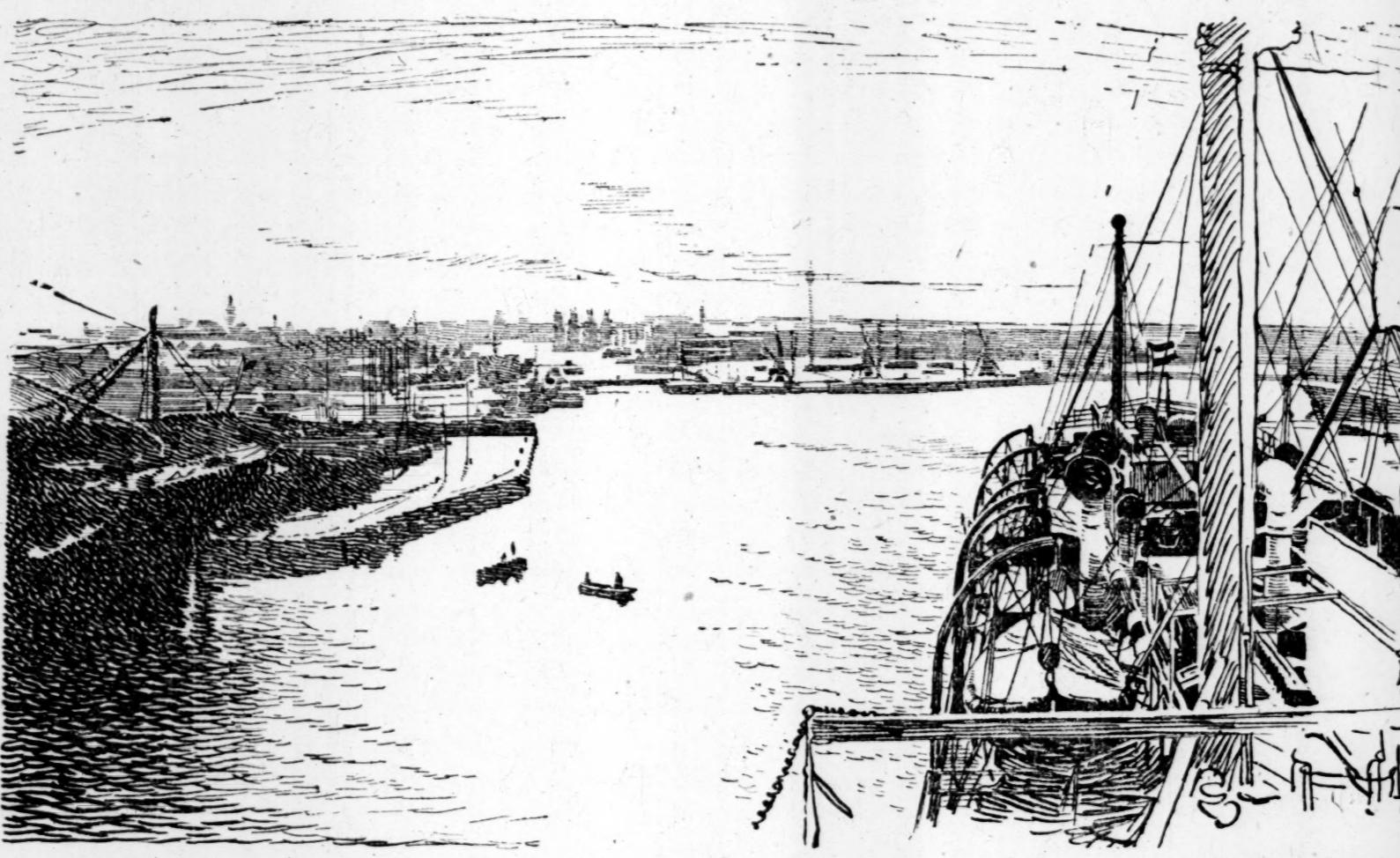
Man builds his castles fair and high
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand.

Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere:

But work or rest, whate'er befall,

The farmer he must feed them all.

—Charles Godfrey Leland.



The Scheldt at Antwerp

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I Stand by Antwerp's Ancient Gates

When pilgrim thoughts retrace their way

Where the lone warden, Memory, waits,

Again as in a bygone day,

I stand by Antwerp's ancient gates.

The selfsame scene my vision greets,

The ivied towers, the blackened walls;

And o'er the long and winding streets

The sunset's golden glory falls.

I pause where Rubens silent stands,

Amid the city's busy mart,

With soul-lit brow, and folded hands,

Of Antwerp's noblest fame a part.

What then, more particularly, is the

explanation which Christian Science

gives, and which throws such light on

the teaching of Jesus? Primarily it

lies in what it teaches about God, and

secondarily in what it teaches about

God's creation, man. Christian Sci-

ence declares that God is infinite,

perfect Mind, and that perfect Mind

is thus omnipresent as divine Prin-

ciple. Being infinite, nothing real exists but

Mind. What, then, is creation? It is

the expression of Mind; and as such is

idea. That is to say, infinite and per-

fect Mind is manifested in Mind's in-

finite idea; and Mind's idea is man.

This is very metaphysical, some one

may say. Truly, that is so. But it

cannot be otherwise in dealing with

infinite Mind. God, then, is Mind;

and spiritual man is the expression of

Mind. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page

591 of the Christian Science textbook,

"Science and Health with Key to the

Scriptures," in the definition of man:

"MAN. The compound idea of infinite</

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919

EDITORIALS

What American Labor Wants

BECAUSE America is America, it is safe to say that Labor in this country is going to get what it wants. This may sound a bit drastic in some ears, but it does not mean that Labor can be the all-in-all of industry. It means rather that Capital can not be the whole of it, and Labor can not be the whole of it, but that Labor must come into a larger consideration in conjunction with Capital. Without much question, Labor is to have a fair share in the direction of industry, as well as a fair share of the returns. This is what Labor wants and is asking for; to a certain extent Capital, as represented by the employer, is already showing some disposition to agree.

This disposition is a hopeful sign, for there is a greater interest involved in the situation than the interest of Labor on the one side and the interest of Capital on the other side. The great body of average men and women, the consumer class, so called, has an interest that is as great as that of either of the others. And it is becoming clear that Mr. Average Citizen will be in a vastly better position to get relief from high prices and restricted supply, if Labor and Capital agree that Labor shall have a larger place in the direction of industry, than he now occupies.

There are two reasons why this is true. In the first place, with Labor fairly represented on the board of directors of an industry producing some one of what people call the necessities of life, Labor cannot agree to a plan or method for increasing the price without subjecting itself, in its capacity as a large proportion of the consumer class, to the burden of whatever price is made necessary. Labor will, of course, be in a better position than it has been in the past to secure such wages as will enable it, as a part of the consumer class, to meet the high prices; but it will have a well-defined interest in keeping prices low exactly in proportion as it finds difficulty in getting wages increased. And in addition there will be the general incentive to keep prices down to a level where the readiness of the consumer class to purchase will not be, to any noticeable extent, discouraged. Moreover, Labor, with a share in the direction of such an industry, will, of course, mean something more than merely the workers employed in the industry under discussion. It will mean also, in its consumer-class capacity, the rest of organized Labor in all the other industries. If the Labor of a particular industry, becoming too eager to force high wages, should be a willing participant in raising the price of the output to a point beyond what Mr. Average Citizen feels that he can reasonably pay, the mass of Labor outside the particular industry under discussion may be expected, in its consumer capacity, to make prompt use of its labor union relationship to induce the fraction of Labor that is directly active in the industry to bring about a fairer price, even at some group sacrifice.

The other reason why giving Labor a share in direction will be likely to benefit the average citizen is because Labor's presence will tend to prevent the manipulation of capital stock in such a fashion as to give, while at the same time concealing, a double measure of profits to shareholders. Skeptical persons may hold that all such things could go on as heretofore, even with Labor present, if only Labor should be accorded its proportion on the transaction. But even if that were true so far as the fraction of Labor directly associated with the particular industry were concerned, the affiliation of that fraction of Labor with the rest of the Labor movement would involve a responsibility to play fair that could not be disregarded with impunity. That is to say, if the fractional part of the Labor movement could be bribed by a share of the cut melon, it is inconceivable that the rest of the Labor movement could be so bribed. Melons, with all their mammoth proportions nowadays, are not large enough for that. For, the rest of the Labor movement would constitute a great proportion of the consumer class, and, stirred by its interest as consumer, it would reach out toward the offense with the power and influence of the labor unionist. Thus, that which the public has so obviously lacked in its relation to the high cost of living, namely, organization, would be at least partially provided for it through the agency of organized Labor. Even the unorganized classes of workers could hardly escape a beneficial effect if the trend toward organization in Labor circles should be maintained relatively as at present.

Now, it would be idle to intimate that Capital is prepared to accept all this at the present time. Perhaps it would be wise of the truth to say that Labor has carried its purposes out to any-such conclusions. Yet that the trend is in some such direction as that just outlined it would be idle to deny. Labor in the United States has played its part manfully in the war; it has a record that, even on the score of self-abnegation in the face of the public interest, will compare favorably with that of Capital. Labor feels that it has proved its right to a share in the conduct of a world that is to be made safe for democracy. And just as it already has political rights in the United States that differentiate it in thought and method from the revolutionary elements that persist in agitating the industries of the United States on the basis of conditions that have existed in Europe, so American Labor seeks the industrial rights that shall differentiate it from the same foreign elements. Organized Labor in this country claims to stand for the democratic idea; it claims to be American in thought and purpose. Capital in this country makes similar claims. Both abjure the Bolsheviks and the internationalists as un-American and undemocratic. And the presence in the country of a growing million of these European industrialists, openly antagonistic to America and its form of democracy, can hardly fail to urge into closer understanding and relationship those factors in

American industry that acknowledge a common purpose and ideal for working out their industrial salvation on the American plan.

Labor, therefore, will without doubt continue to demand shorter hours without reduction in pay. It will press more and more urgently its demand for a share in industrial direction. And if there is any virtue in the American idea of democracy, Capital will meet Labor fairly. For in the face of the European industrialist who is an anachronism in the United States, the logic of the situation is surely that the advancing conception of democracy and its mutual obligations will, step by step, overcome whatever is autocratic, whether in Capital or in Labor. And this means that neither Capital nor Labor can control and dominate, but that both must fairly share.

The Servants of India Society

ONE of the most valuable agencies at work in India, at the present time, is undoubtedly the organization founded by that strangely farsighted Indian statesman, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and known as the Servants of India Society. There is, therefore, an exceptional interest attaching to the account of its work given to a representative of this paper, recently, by one of the society's most prominent members, Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar. To those who are acquainted in any way with the aims of the society, and above all, perhaps, with the guiding purpose which actuated Mr. Gokhale in all his efforts for India, it must be clear that Mr. Devadhar has caught the spirit of the thing. Mr. Gokhale was a patriot, first and last, but he was not a chauvinist. Few men recognized more clearly the dignity that might be India's as a great and worthy member of the British Commonwealth, and few men devoted themselves more whole-heartedly or spent themselves more unselfishly in the effort to establish India in this line of development.

The Servants of India Society is carrying on the work. It "frankly accepts the British connection," and declares that "self-government, within the Empire, for their country, on colonial lines, and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal." To attain these ends the society, with a welcome insight into the actual needs of the country, is devoting itself to the work of education. Mere agitation and political propaganda along conventional lines finds no place in its program. It recognizes that the supreme need of India, today, is more and still more education, in the widest sense of that term. Therefore, through its five newspapers, the society seeks to reach the Indian with carefully-thought-out articles on the great questions of the day, whilst endeavoring to rouse the authorities, as Mr. Devadhar expressed it, to a sense of the necessity of providing a just opportunity for the people of India to work out their own political salvation.

Just now, undoubtedly, the great work of the society is that which it is doing in connection with the reform schemes which are pending in India. From the first the society has evidently recognized the overwhelming importance of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, and has determined, however much it might be inclined to disagree with certain of them, not to be led into the terribly shortsighted policy of wholesale condemnation. Members of the society, headed by the Hon. Mr. Srinivasan, an additional member of the Viceroy's council, have for some time been going about from province to province addressing meetings and explaining to the people the salient features of the scheme, emphasizing its advantages, whilst not shrinking from frankly drawing attention to and expounding its defects.

No constituted authority, in India or anywhere else, has anything to fear from such methods, but, on the contrary, everything to expect in the way of help and advancement. "We have great faith in Great Britain's statesmanship," declared Mr. Devadhar, "and in the sense of justice and love of liberty which are characteristic of the British people, believing that they will give us that support which will enable us to reach our goal." Such confidence, the outcome, as it is, of an intelligent study and appreciation of history, is not in the least danger of being disappointed.

Jamaica's Opportunity in Sugar

SOMETHING new is stirring the island of Jamaica. Perhaps it can hardly be called an industrial revival, but its purpose, now quite definite, is to put the island in a position of self-dependence, or nearly that, so far as concerns production and supply of food materials. The war is responsible. The war checked the ordinary currents of communication and supply for Jamaica, and gave a somewhat peremptory warning that the island must be better prepared to look out for itself if it were not to undergo discomfort and shortage proportionate to its reliance on the rest of the world for its necessities. And with great expanses of cultivable land, a climate suitable for raising almost anything, and labor that needs only to be properly dealt with to be usable, the island took steps to reorganize itself.

In particular it discovered a new interest in sugar. Most of the southern belt of Jamaica is good sugar plain, but the entire island output of sugar in recent times has averaged only a little above 20,000 tons yearly. In the years before the Napoleonic wars, a century ago, it was putting out 150,000 hogsheads. And just as the stimulation of European beet sugar by Napoleon, as a means of making the countries he controlled more nearly independent of British domains, worked the downfall of Jamaica's sugar industry, so now the cutting off of the beet sugar supply from Central Europe has opened a way for Jamaica's cane sugar in the world market. Other influences affect the situation in smaller measure, no doubt; but the main fact is that world conditions, under the stress of war, have raised the price of sugar sufficiently to make it possible for Jamaica to produce at a profit. So Jamaica is planning to produce. She expects to increase her recent output of 20,000 tons to something more like 150,000 or 200,000 tons a year. As an earnest of this purpose, the first large central sugar factory is

already under construction, and sugar making is expected to begin early next year. The site chosen is on the plain behind Spanish Town, where the island railroad from Kingston, the capital and chief port on the south coast, forks to send one line northward to Montego Bay and the other northeastward to Port Antonio. The district selected is one that produced cane in abundance in bygone centuries; it has ample irrigation, and it can get the greatest immediate advantage from railroad lines.

Government aid has been obtained in the financing of this new sugar development, but the results are not so completely a foregone conclusion that the progress will not be worth watching. While the management of the factory will be jointly in the hands of the large growers of cane and the government representatives, the policy will be to encourage the small growers in order to increase the aggregate sugar acreage; and it is obvious that the attitude toward labor will require more consideration than has been always customary in the past. For Jamaican laborers have been developing class consciousness during the war. They have felt the increasing pinch of high prices without corresponding increase in wages, with the result that widespread strikes have educated them to the possibilities of union, even if they have won only partial satisfaction, so far as wages are concerned. But the island laborers have long opposed the importation of East Indian laborers, and now the Legislative Council has passed an immigration law which will apparently keep out all who cannot write and speak English. Thus the sugar revival appears to take into view the interests of both the small planters and the labor element.

While the first new sugar factory is so situated as to take advantage of existing railroad connections, it is likely that other such mills will be developed along the rich plain south of the Blue Mountain, between Kingston and the southeastern extremity of the island. If so, new railroad lines will be needed; and a district that was subjected to serious losses from storms as a banana-growing country will be comparatively immune when growing sugar cane. Incidentally, heavier sugar crops will require more port facilities, and the development of these is counted upon to furnish occupation to many of the 8000 men who left the island to engage in war service and who are now about returning. Thus, as island activities increase, the different classes of the island population seem to be on the way to become more prosperous.

The Coming of the Turk to Brusa

JUST a few years short of seven centuries ago, a little band of some 400 warriors, encamped on the banks of the River Euphrates, took counsel together. They were a part of one of the many "hordes" which, every now and again through the centuries, had fled before the raiding Mongol, seeking shelter in the lands of the south and west. In this particular instance they had sought shelter in vain, for the Seljukian Sultan of Konia had refused them sanctuary, and they were returning, once again, to their native territory. The great bulk of the horde had already crossed the Euphrates, but the 400, their leader having been lost in attempting to cross the river, hesitated to follow, took counsel together, and finally determined to turn about and seek their fortunes amidst the highlands of the northwest. Great issues have often seemed to hinge on small events, and certainly that turning back of the 400 on the banks of the Euphrates was fraught with moment enough, for to this decision is generally traced the beginning of the Ottoman Empire. Ertoghlul, the new leader, appealed, once again, to the Sultan of Konia, and this time the Sultan, looking upon his little band that could be no menace to anyone, and might be a help, lent a more favorable ear, granted the petition of the refugees, and assigned them territory to live in. Shortly afterward, Ertoghlul and his followers actually did come to the Sultan's aid at a critical moment when he was engaged in a desperate struggle with his old enemies the Tartars, and the Sultan rewarded him with a fresh grant of territory.

So the new people grew and prospered. Ertoghlul was succeeded by his son Osman, and "Osman was the founder of the Turkish dynasty, whilst his son Orkhan was the maker of the Turkish Nation." Thus, at any rate, does so great an authority as Sir Edwin Pears estimate the matter. The way of it was simple enough. Time and circumstance all favored the Osmanli people, as they had begun to call themselves. In the latter days of the thirteenth century, the Seljukian Empire had fallen on evil days. The Mongol hordes on one side and Greeks on the other were pressing it sore, and most of its feudatory vassals, hoping to save themselves, helped rather than hindered the invaders. Osman and his people, however, remained faithful. He took the lead in the struggle against the Greeks, secured many conquests, and established himself more and more firmly in his own dominions. In spite of everything he could do, however, the Seljukian Empire gradually crumbled away, and came to an end in the early days of the fourteenth century. Osman then declared himself independent, gradually extended his dominions northward until at last he reached the Sea of Marmara, and when Orkhan succeeded his father, the Osmanlis were turning their thoughts toward the beautiful Greek city of Brusa, which, then as now, stretched easily along the lower slopes of the Myrian Olympus, above the wonderful valley of the Nilufer.

Those were, however, the days of leisurely undertakings. A state of war was regarded as really the normal condition, and the Osmanlis were rapidly developing that tremendously sustained aggression which ultimately carried them over into Europe, and, in process of time, almost to the gates of Vienna. For the moment Brusa was the great objective, Orkhan determined that it should be taken, and that it should become the capital of his kingdom. So, month after month and year after year, from 1317 onward, he laid siege to it, but it was not until the tenth year that the Greek garrison capitulated, and the Osmanli Turk came to Brusa, and Brusa became the first capital of the Turkish Empire. That was just one hundred years after Ertoghlul and his 400 turned back from the banks of the Euphrates. And today, some 600 years later, there seems to be some

prospect that Brusa may be the Turkish capital, once again; but the whether or no of it is still one of the secrets of the Peace Conference.

Notes and Comments

FRIESE is today a fine city, favored by a beautiful situation. The suburbs are picturesque, and Abbazia, the charming little watering place "discovered" by the Hohenzollerns and frequented, in her time, by Carmen Sylva, Queen of Rumania, is only a stone's throw across the bay. But Fiume has a far more memorable distinction in having been the cradle of the torpedo. It was to Fiume that Whitehead, the Englishman, went in 1866. There he established the now famous naval works, of which he became the distinguished director. As an English mechanic, he had worked during the Second Empire, first at Marseilles, then at Trieste.

IT WAS in his Fiume office, however, that he invented the automatic torpedo, the success of which, as a military engine of destruction, the war just finished fully proved. On the eve of the Austro-Prussian War, Whitehead offered his new invention to the Austrian Government, which refused it. He then turned to England, and there found encouragement and cooperation. The result is well known. Whitehead remained in Fiume, and for many years the leading navies sent their detachments of officers to the works to take up the specialized study of the Whitehead torpedo on the spot.

TRIBUTES to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the British Boy Scouts, during his visit to the United States and Canada, have been many, and all deserved. That paid by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, at a dinner in New York City, and Sir Robert's reply, as well, ought to be proclaimed beyond the circle of those who heard it. Mr. Beard acclaimed Sir Robert as "the contemporaneous ancestor" of the Boy Scouts; whereupon Sir Robert, when he later arose to speak, graciously parried the compliment by expressing the conviction that a contemporaneous ancestor must be something in the nature of an anthropoid visionary.

AN ANONYMOUS writer has shared with those who happened to read his article about it his happy discovery of a stray copy of "Marmaduke Multiple," published in 1841 to make easier the toil of beginners in learning the multiplication table. The author indicates his method when he begins "Twice 1 are 2—This book is something new," and so continues with a memorable jingle to fit each multiplication. One wonders if any child ever remembered all of them, but some probably served their useful purpose long after it had ceased to be necessary. Who that had once laboriously memorized it, could forget that "3 times 5 are 15—Lead the donkey on the green" or "11 times 11 are 121—Come, little boy, and have a bun"? "Marmaduke Multiple" was also illustrated, and it must have helped memory to have studied the woodcut picture of the tall lady that went with "5 times 6 are 30—She's as tall as any fir-tree," or the busy cobbler and inquiring boy who visualized "Twice 11 are 22—Mister, can you mend my shoe?"

THE stray copy of "Marmaduke Multiple" recalls other books for the young as authors wrote them fifty or a hundred years ago. Ann and Jane Taylor, in the early nineteenth century, wrote quite a number of these books in England, and for many years the United States imported them. Then originated "Meddlesome Mattie," whom Colonel Roosevelt remembered and used to characterize a political policy of which he did not approve; but Meddlesome Mattie in the original poem reformed her disturbing habit, and became quite a desirable little girl citizen. Ann and Jane Taylor, moreover, wrote a very durable verse, beginning "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," although the world of children no longer reads their poem entitled "Politeness."

Good little boys should never say,
"I will," and "Give me these."
O no! that never is the way,
But, "Mother, if you please."
And, "if you please" to sister Ann,
Good boys to say are ready;
And, "Yes, Sir" to a gentleman,
And, "No, Ma'am," to a lady.

SOMEBODY of an inquiring mentality and a good stock of patience has been examining the personnel of the United States Army and makes the interesting discovery that whereas there was only one George Washington in the army of 1776 there were seventy-four George Washingtons in the army of 1917-18. Two Ulysses S. Grants and five Ulysses Grants took the field against Prussianism; and with them marched seventy-nine Robert E. Lees, an impressive tribute, by the way, to the enduring quality of the affection and admiration that the great southern general inspired.

TWO forest products were very much needed to "win the war," air-dried timber to make the frames of aeroplanes, and air-dried black walnut to make gun-stocks; and when the United States joined the Allies one of the first discoveries was that practically all the air-dried timber had been exported for allied use since August, 1914, and practically all the air-dried black walnut secured by Germany before that historic date. Both needs were imperative; the government appealed to its Forestry Department, and the Forestry Department appealed to its own ingenuity. It set to work to perform rapidly with dry kilns what nature would have done slowly in the open air; and it enrolled the Boy Scouts to scout the woods for black walnut. In about two months the kiln-dried timber was ready for the aeroplane makers, and proved if anything better than the air-dried variety, while in about the same time the Boy Scouts had found, and the Forestry Department had dried, a sufficient supply of black walnut. Thus, in a national emergency, was justified the experimental work that the government had been encouraging at the Forests Production Laboratory, not for war but for the conservation and use of the forests in peace.